

Former minister returns from conference 'quite broken'



Unhappy return: Mr and Mrs Parkinson arriving at their Potter's Bar home; two of their daughters at the family's Pimlico town house (Photographs: Steven Boggs and John Voos)

Thatcher forced to accept Parkinson's resignation

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

The Conservative Party's centenary conference in Blackpool, designed to celebrate its general election triumph last June, came yesterday to the climax that the Prime Minister had striven to avoid, with the departure from office of her election chief-of-staff, Mr Cecil Parkinson.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's determination and loyalty had kept him in her Government as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry for four months. But she and he misjudged the party's and the country's tolerance of private failings in public men.

Mr Parkinson, an able and popular minister who had risen quickly to high rank and come to earn Mrs Thatcher's total confidence, was in the end dislodged by the long statement made late on Thursday by his former secretary and mistress, Miss Sara Keays.

Miss Keays's reproachful account of his actions and attitudes was given to *The Times* at her request and made known through 10 Downing Street early yesterday to the Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson at the Imperial Hotel, Blackpool, where both were staying.

Mr Parkinson decided that the scandal and threat of further scandal made it impossible for him to do his job and would threaten the Government and the Prime Minister as well as his family if he did not go.

About 2am he saw the Prime Minister and told her so. After six sleepless hours he saw her again; his resignation was offered and accepted. Their brief talk was said to have been distressing for both.

Mr Parkinson and his wife left Blackpool at once. Last night a close friend said he was "quite broken".

On Thursday the conference had warmly applauded his speech. Yesterday when told of his departure the party representative applauded that too.

More bewildered than fickle, the conference applauded once more when, four hours later, the

Party, the struggle for succession to Mr Harold Macmillan.

Yesterday morning Cabinet ministers came and went through its public rooms, shocked by their colleague's change of fortune, dealing with their bills and their baggage and unwilling to confide their feelings to reporters.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who

described Mr Parkinson as one of his closest political friends, said that his going was "a shattering event. None said an unkind word. All who spoke were warm in their praise for the Prime Minister's attempt to shield his minister."

He sprang quickly from his chauffeur-driven car to greet one of the policemen keeping reporters at bay, before forcing a smile for his agent, Mr Mark Pennington, who met him at the doorway.

His wife slipped quickly from the car into the house in front of him.

Mr Pennington had arrived at the house 20 minutes earlier after receiving a message from Mr Parkinson that he wanted to talk to him. The curtains of the

ground-floor windows facing the street were drawn soon after Mr Parkinson's arrival.

Earlier in the week the former Secretary of State had been seen using the telephone by reporters looking through the windows. A copy of the book *Yes, Minister* had also disappeared from a bedroom window shelf where it had been visible from the road.

At 2.10pm, Mr Parkinson's three daughters, Mary, Emma, and Joanna, arrived in a yellow Volkswagen clutching overnight bags to join their parents for the weekend.

They showed no signs of emotion as they entered the house without speaking or even acknowledging the presence of waiting reporters and photographers.

Shortly afterwards Mr Pennington left the family group with the message that there would be no statement from Mr Parkinson either yesterday or today.

At 4.40pm the family group was joined by Mrs Parkinson's father, Mr F.A. Jarvis.

At 6.20pm, Mary, the eldest daughter, left the house with her sisters and drove off in her Volkswagen to an undisclosed destination.

In a statement issued through his solicitor, Farmer and Co., Mr Parkinson referred to the statement issued on October 5 when the affair first came to light.

Mr Parkinson said that in the last paragraph of that statement he and Miss Keays had made clear that "neither of us, nor our respective families, would thereafter answer questions" about the matter.

Miss Keays has since given her version of certain events. As I remained convinced that it is in no one's interest that our differences should be discussed publicly, I do not propose to say anything.

Earlier in Blackpool, some applause mingled with cries of "shame" followed the reading to the party conference of the statement from 10 Downing Street announcing Mr Parkinson's resignation.

Among MPs, in spite of Mr Parkinson's account of more than 100 supporting letters, the belief that he could, or should, leave office was very strong. The common view was that he would survive the conference week but would be lucky to last beyond Christmas and the birth of the baby.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook, member for Orpington, played the role of the small boy who noticed and said that the emperor was naked. No one echoed his public condemnation but several of his colleagues and certainly scores of ordinary representatives agreed with every word.

Mrs Thatcher's judgment has not been openly questioned, except by a few MPs who believe that she should have allowed Mr Parkinson to leave office for a year or two to arrange his marital affairs away from public glare.

There was also some criticism for promoting so rapidly and placing so much reliance on a minister who proved less than perfect.

Election win 'has altered politics'

By our Political Editor

The Prime Minister claimed yesterday that the Conservative Party, by holding to their convictions and securing reelection to government, had altered the whole course of British politics for at least a generation and created a new common ground.

In her speech at the final session of the party conference at Blackpool, she said they had forced their opponents to shift their ground. The Labour Party was reassessing its attitudes to home ownership and was thinking again about Europe; and the Social Democrats now sang the virtues of capitalism, competition and the customer.

"The Conservative Party has staked out the common ground and the other parties are tiptoeing onto it," she said.

The party's opponents had been forced to shift their ground. The policy and direction of state socialism had been utterly rejected.

At Labour's Brighton conference socialist policies were given a respray, polished and offered once again to the people, but they were yesterday's policies.

Mrs Thatcher was given the theatrical reception that has become traditional but seemed yesterday to have been raised to an even higher pitch either to obscure or to compensate for the loss of a senior Cabinet minister.

She recalled with quiet satisfaction, but did not dwell on the party's success at the general election which was, she

said, "not exactly a photo finish".

The British people, the ultimate jury, had found in favour, she said of what the Conservatives had done since 1979 to reform the trade unions, extend home ownership, reduce direct taxation, strengthen the forces of law and order, and secure the defence of the realm.

The two longest passages dealt with the two sharpest points of present political attack: the Government's defence posture and its attitude to the financing of the health service.

Of the Soviet Union, Mrs Thatcher said, in familiar tones that it was unlikely to change much or quickly. But she added that Soviet Communism could not be discredited. "We have to live together on the same plane".

She went on: "When the circumstances are right, we must be ready to talk to the Soviet leadership. That is why we should grant every genuine opportunity for dialogue."

But such exchanges must be hard-headed, she said. "I do not want the word 'dialogue' to become suspect in the way the word 'detente' now is."

Mrs Thatcher repeated with emphasis her much-derided claim last year that the National Health Service was safe with the Conservatives. She would go further, she said. "The NHS is safe only with us because only this Government will see that it is prudently managed and financed."

Monday

War ... River Kwai revisited: Spectrum presents the first of three extracts from the Japanese prison camp diaries of Robert Hardy, doctor to the men who worked on the notorious Burma railway.



War ... In the first of two articles on crime and corruption in China, David Bonavia reports from Peking on the current drastic measures against criminals, resulting in thousands of executions.

Jaw ... Eat, drink and be quick: Modern Times chews over fast food.

Jaw ... Health Service manpower cuts have angered doctors and nurses. Will they now enter the political arena, and if so, how?

And more ... Can Europe's golfers wrest the Ryder Cup from the US, unbeaten since 1957? Mitchell Platt reports from Florida.

US Marine shot dead in Beirut

The killing of a US Marine yesterday by Shia Muslim snipers near Beirut airport has convinced American officers of the multinational force that their troops are deliberately being drawn into combat. Page 6

Mortgage rate cut unlikely

The mortgage rate is unlikely to fall this year despite record funds flowing into the building societies. The waiting list for home loans has fallen heavily. Page 11

A-plant leak

A leak of "very mildly radioactive" cooling water was reported at the Hunterston nuclear power station in the Firth of Clyde but there was no danger to public or workforce, the South of Scotland Electricity Board said.

Court name ban

A judge banned reporters from identifying a politician named by a rape-case defendant as having been photographed during sexual activity. But foreign reporters said they would use the name. Page 4

Shultz boost

The position of Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has been strengthened by the transfer of Mr Clark, the President's security adviser. Page 6

£70,000 lesson

An actor who entrusted £70,000 to a US stockbroker firm discovered to his horror that almost the whole sum had been lost in 11 months. Family Money, page 13

EEC freeze

The European Commission will decide on Wednesday whether to extend its freeze on the payment of some premiums and export refunds until December 31.

TV racing off

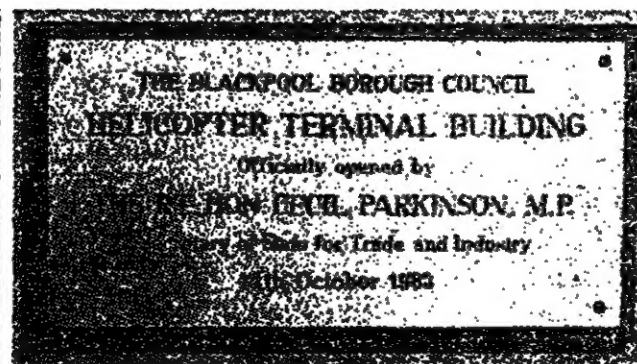
Live coverage of horse racing from Bangor-on-Dee on BBC television's *Grandstand* programme this afternoon has been cancelled because of the dispute involving outside broadcast staff.

Leader page 9

Letters: On Belize, from Mr John Wilkinson, MP; Keays statement, from Mr William Deedes; chess, from Mr M.A. Tatham. Leading article: The Conservative conference. Features page 8.

Hounded out by hypocrisy - Jock Bruce-Gardyne on the case of Cecil Parkinson; Keith Waterhouse calls for a TV channel for the silent minority; Peter Nichols's kamikaze highway code; Alan Franks meets John Hillaby. Obituary, page 10. Wilfrid Van Wyck, Mrs J O'Meara, William Hornbeck.

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Certain down: Mr Denis Thatcher yesterday formally opened a £500,000 helicopter terminal at Blackpool airport, without unveiling the official plaque. The Prime Minister's husband stepped in for Mr Parkinson minutes after his resignation was announced. Mr Thatcher made a speech

opening the terminal, standing in front of a pair of blue velvet curtains covering a plaque (right) declaring that the terminal had been officially opened by the Rt Hon Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The terminal will serve British Gas's Morecambe Bay field.

Inflation tops 5% as food costs rise

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The yearly rate of inflation rose last month for the third consecutive month, to 5.1 per cent from 4.7 per cent in August and a 15-year low of 3.7 per cent in June.

But there is no sign that the underlying pace of price rises is accelerating and ministers are confident inflation will be held below 6 per cent for the rest of the year.

The annual rate of inflation was bound to increase last month because a year earlier prices fell by 0.1 per cent when the mortgage rate was cut.

But the 0.4 per cent rise in prices last month - which pushed up the retail price index to 339.5 (January 1974 = 100) - was no higher than in August and less than the 0.5 per cent increase in July.

Most of the rise came from a sharp increase in the cost of fresh vegetables, especially potatoes, which have been hit by the cold spring and dry summer. The 6.6 per cent jump in sea and food prices makes it the worst September since the drought of 1976, over the past 12 months seasonal food prices

have soared by more than 22 per cent.

But apart from higher prices for beer and seasonal food, few increases are in the pipeline. If prices in general rise no faster than now, the yearly inflation rate could drop in October and November, and would be no more than 5.5 per cent by Christmas.

This compares with a budget prediction of 6 per cent.

Those in work are still much better off than a year ago. Average earnings have risen by more than 7 per cent in 12 months, while the official tax and price index - which measures the combined impact of pay packet deductions and price rises - has increased by only 4.2 per cent.

The price of household coal will rise by an average of 3.8 per cent from November 1, the National Coal Board said yesterday. A ton of coal will cost between £2.55 and £4.18 more, depending on its type and quality.

The list price of industrial coal is also going up, by an average of 3.8 per cent.

Doubt grows over future as an MP

By Richard Evans

A big question mark hung over Mr Parkinson's willingness to continue as an MP last night. The doubt came after Mr Mark Pennington, his constituency agent, had spoken to Mr Parkinson on his return from Blackpool.

Mr Pennington, speaking outside Mr Parkinson's home, was asked if the former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry would stay as an MP.

He said: "I cannot confirm anything. He has got a lot of thinking to do. He just wants time with his family now."

Asked specifically if he thought Mr Parkinson could continue as an MP, the agent added: "Yes, I do. As a majority of constituents will testify, he has helped thousands of people over the years."

Mr Parkinson has been an MP for 13 years, having been first elected to represent Enfield West in 1970. From February 1974 until this year's general election he represented South Hertfordshire. After the boundary changes he now represents Hertsmere, which covers a similar area to his previous seat.

Party support for leader's action

By Our Political Editor

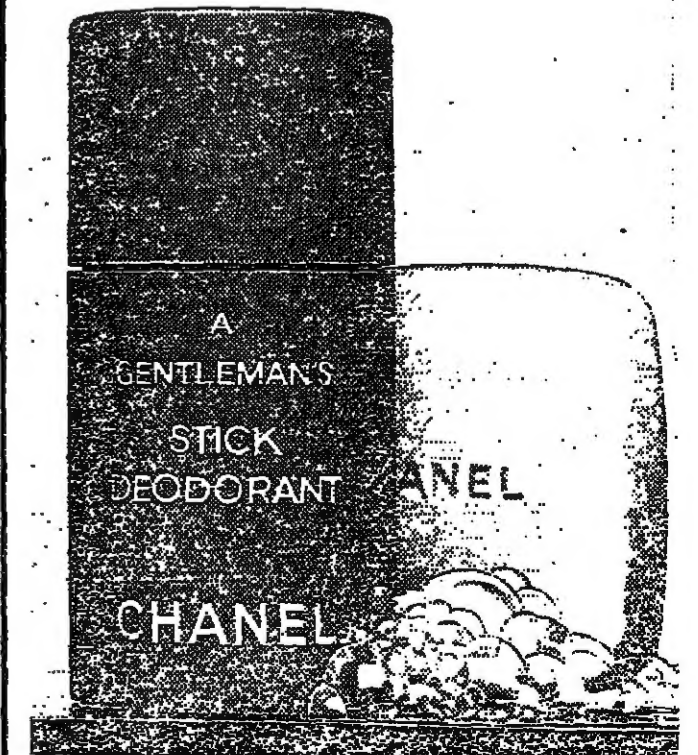
There was no sign yesterday that the Parkinson affair has done the Prime Minister lasting harm.

If Mrs Margaret Thatcher had made no effort to defend him, she would have been criticized for that. By the time she knew she had to let him go, at 8am yesterday, no one in the party had any doubt that she was right.

However, conference representatives, as with many constituency parties, were utterly divided and confused about whether they should support Mr Parkinson out of loyalty to the Prime Minister and in acknowledgment of her support for him, or whether to give public expression to their belief that things had gone wrong.

Hundreds had no doubt in their mind, even before Miss Sara Keays's statement to *The Times*, that Mr Parkinson should have insisted on resigning.

They could not understand why the Prime Minister thought it right at first to keep him. They were ready to say how much they admired Mrs Thatcher's loyalty, but they did not



Corps diplomatiques
CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

Countdown to resignation as Parkinson's affair undermined polls success

By Staff Reporters

Miss Keays and Mr Parkinson first met about thirteen years ago. They have been close for the past 12 years. Miss Keays worked for Mr Parkinson as his secretary from about 1975.

In 1979, according to Miss Keays' statement, Mr Parkinson first asked her to marry him. She spent 1980 in Brussels working for the European Commission in the office of Mr Roy Jenkins. There have been many suggestions that at this stage she sought to break off the affair but that Mr Parkinson insisted that it should continue.

During the years leading up to this year's general election, Miss Keays played an active part in politics in her own right. She stood as a council candidate in Southwark, the inner London borough in which she lived.

October, 1982: Miss Keays came within one vote of getting the Conservative nomination for the then seat of Southwark, Bermondsey, 16 fight it at a future general election.

November 2: She narrowly missed being chosen by acclamation when the man who had beaten her announced that he could not fight the surprise by-election caused by the resignation of Mr Robert Mellish.

May, 1983: Having discovered she was pregnant, she learnt that Mr Parkinson was not prepared to marry her.

Miss Keays has made it plain in her statement that she considered their relationship to be a "long-lasting, loving relationship which I had allowed to continue because I believed in our eventual marriage."

Neither she nor Mr Parkinson have discussed the position which they adopted on marriage in the period between 1979, when he first proposed, and May, 1983.

May 9: Mrs Thatcher announced after a weekend meeting with senior colleagues,

including Mr Parkinson, that she planned a general election on June 9.

Throughout May and early June, according to Miss Keays, she "implored" Mr Parkinson to tell the Prime Minister of the situation - before she formed her new Government - because of the way Miss Keays' and Mr Parkinson's names were being linked in political circles. He refused to do so, she accepted that he would not marry her, but warned him that she did not intend to conceal the fact that he was the baby's father.

June 9: The Conservatives were returned to power with a huge majority. At some point during the day, Mr Parkinson changed his mind on the question of marriage and renewed his offer to Miss Keays.

He said that he would tell the Prime Minister of the new situation and, according to Miss Keays' statement, later told her that he had told the Prime Minister of his intention to divorce his wife and remarry.

Newspaper reports over the past week have quoted Cabinet sources as saying that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Parkinson discussed the matter immediately after close of polling at 10 pm on election night. The Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson did meet at that time.

Miss Keays says that after his meeting with Mrs Thatcher, he confirmed to her that he had told the Prime Minister that he intended to go through with the divorce and remarriage.

Mrs Thatcher none the less told Mr Parkinson he was not to be Foreign Secretary, a post he was known to want and for which he had been tipped during the election.

June 11: Mr Parkinson was appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He remained party chairman, but it was indicated he would give up the latter post in the Autumn.

In late June, prompted by Mr

Parkinson, Miss Keays left her job at the House of Commons, prepared to tell her house in Southwark and promised, according to her statement yesterday, to give him time to arrange matters and to cooperate with him in the timing of a public statement.

June 11: Mr Parkinson was appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He remained party chairman, but it was indicated he would give up the latter post in the Autumn, though all of the indications were that this would happen after the Conservative conference, at which he was expected to share the victory limelight with the Prime Minister.

In late June, prompted by Mr Parkinson, Miss Keays left her job at the House of Commons, prepared to tell her house in Southwark and promised, according to her statement yesterday, to give him time to arrange matters and to cooperate with him in the timing of a public statement (It was already known, for instance, that the Conservative Party Conference was to be in mid-October).

August 5: Mr Parkinson went on holiday to the Bahamas with his family. At this stage, Miss Keays says, she had no indication that there were any second thoughts about his promise to marry her.

August 23: Reporters from the *Daily Mirror*, hearing of the affair, questioned Miss Keays in London at the home of her twin sister, where she was living before moving to the country.

They arrived at about 7.30 pm, with a photographer. On the same day, other *Daily Mirror* reporters questioned her father and younger sister.

Later on the evening of August 23, Miss Keays went out with a girl friend in a car. There was a minor crash involving her car and one driven by a *Daily Mirror* reporter.

She reported the incident to



Master strategist Mrs Thatcher, flanked by Mr and Mrs Parkinson, after the Conservative landslide in June, attributed to his campaign tactics

Rochester Row police station, as did the *Daily Mirror*, whose attentions convinced her that they were prepared to push the matter to publication.

August 24: Miss Keays gave news of the incident to Mr Parkinson, still abroad on holiday. She told him that she had given the *Mirror* reporters nothing, but her statement and other accounts make it plain that she expected the press to confront him with the matter soon.

In fact, Mr Tony Miles, editorial director of *Mirror* Group Newspapers, decided not

to do this, unknown to Miss Keays.

Miss Keays' statement to *The Times* states clearly that, while on holiday, Mr Parkinson changed his mind once more on the matter of marriage and decided not to go through with it.

September 1: Though there is no firm indication of how Miss Keays first learnt of his change of mind, there is no doubt that at a secret meeting at an office in London, Mr Parkinson told her personally of his decision. She telephoned him later that

day to say that it was essential that he told the Prime Minister of his change of mind.

September 14: Mr John Selwyn Gummer was suddenly and surprisingly named as Tory chairman in place of Mr Parkinson.

October 5: *Private Eye* magazine ran a story saying Miss Keays was pregnant. It linked her name, however, with another MP. On the same day she telephoned Mr Parkinson and insisted that a statement be issued. If he were not prepared

to do so, she would have to defend herself.

Private Eye had included the story - just two paragraphs - in that issue at very short notice. But its effects were explosive. Along with the pressure from Miss Keays, it provoked a public statement from Mr Parkinson that night, delivered to the Press Association news agency. Almost immediately, at 11.45 pm, it was being relayed to Britain's morning newspapers.

It read: "To bring to an end rumour concerning Miss Sara Keays and myself, and to prevent further harassment of Miss Keays and her family, I wish, with her consent, to make the following statement."

"I have had a relationship with Miss Keays over a number of years. She is expecting a child due to be born in January, of which I am the father. I am, of course, making financial provision for both mother and child."

"During our relationship I told Miss Keays of my wish to marry her. Despite my having given Miss Keays that assurance, my wife, who has been a source of great strength, and I decided to stay together and keep our family together. I deeply regret the distress which I have caused to Miss Keays, to her family and to my own family."

Both he and Miss Keays wanted it to be known that they would not answer questions and would not make any further statement.

Mr Parkinson was immediately supported by a statement from 10 Downing Street, saying that it was a private matter and that the Prime Minister saw no reason for him to resign.

October 9: Sunday newspapers reported that senior Conservatives were telling Mrs Thatcher that Mr Parkinson had to go. Downing Street repeated its pledge of support.

October 10: Mr Parkinson appeared on television in the *Panorama* programme, fulfilling a long-scheduled engagement. He repeated his determination to stay in office.

October 14: First details of Miss Keays' statement to *The Times* reached Blackpool after midnight.

By about 2 am the full text of the statement had been conveyed to the Prime Minister's office and to Mr Parkinson.

Press lay siege to a village house

By Richard Dowden

Miss Sara Keays yesterday let it be known that she hoped that it would not be necessary to say anything further about her relationship with Mr Cecil Parkinson, whose baby she is expecting in January.

This meant that, it would be wrong to say that the statement issued to *The Times* yesterday was the final one since she reserved the right to say more if she felt she was exposed to unfair criticism.

Meanwhile the road outside the house of Colonel Hastings Keays, her father, yesterday resembled a hunt meeting as nearly forty journalists gathered around the entrance to the old rectory in Marksbury, near Bath.

Yesterday morning they had pressed around the front door with notebooks, cameras, binoculars, microphones and television equipment. Overhead a



Miss Keays: Reserves right to say more

helicopter swooped back and forth photographing the house.

There were 27 cars parked in the road outside. Their quarry, Miss Keays, Mr Parkinson's former secretary, sat with her father, her twin sister Elizabeth and her other sister, Flora, in one room with the shutters barred and the telephone off the hook.

Chief Inspector John Maggs emerged and told the journalists that Miss Keays was not going to come out and talk to them. "I also have to tell you", he said, "that the colonel has asked that you leave his property."

The people of Marksbury, a tiny farming village, are unhappy about the journalists' presence.

It's absolutely disgusting the way they have been harassed," a near-neighbour of Colonel Keays' said. "I wish they would go away". He said that he spoke for all the villagers when he said that they supported Miss Keays.

Mission cancelled

The Department of Trade and Industry has cancelled a trade mission to the United States which Mr Cecil Parkinson was due to lead on Sunday.



Family album: Cecil Parkinson, the Cambridge student in 1953 (left), the Enfield by-election victor in 1970 (right) and the family man with his wife and three daughters when he first took up his Commons seat. He was assistant government whip in 1974 and became junior trade minister in 1979.

Backbench return after Cabinet office

Thatcher protégé who missed stardom

By Ronald Butt

Few politicians have risen to Cabinet prominence so suddenly, and with such little previous public notice, as Mr Cecil Parkinson. Unlike Mr Norman Tebbit (an early ally of his in Tory constituency politics) who had been notorious as a backbencher for successfully rough-hauling the Labour front-bench, Mr Parkinson had never been a well-known House of Commons figure.

In 1974, only four years after winning Enfield West in a by-election, Mr Parkinson had been given the job of Assistant Whip by Mr Edward Heath. It was a role in which he was publicly seen but not heard at Westminster, though his growing dislike for the political direction taken by the Heath government was little concealed in private conversations with sympathetic colleagues. Subsequently, he became an Opposition Whip until 1976, after which he was made, first, Opposition spokesman for trade before the 1979 election, and Minister for Trade after Mrs Thatcher's victory.

'Promoting the party's cause'

It was a job well-suited to a personable businessman, well-skilled in the arts of private negotiation, but it was hardly one which gave him any opportunity to make his mark as a House of Commons orator, or as a well-known political figure in the country. The chance to do this came when in 1981, Mrs Thatcher suddenly promoted him to be Paymaster-General in the Cabinet and made him chairman of the party in succession to the elder statesman Lord Thorneycroft, whom she had brought out of retire-

ment to do the job when the first became leader of the party.

In the Cabinet, Mr Parkinson's was the most junior position. In Conservative party terms, however, he had assumed a role crucial to the party and its organization in the run-up to the last general election. He quickly set about creating a more businesslike organization (a marketing director was appointed and word processors came into use) and pulled all the elements of the Tory organization, including the Research Department, under his control. Every art of public relations was brought to promoting the party's cause.

As Tory chairman (always the personal appointment of the leader of the party) Mr Parkinson was influential with Mrs Thatcher and his dedication to her personally was unquestionable. He was a Thatcherite in politics and economics, and a self-made businessman who had progressed from a Lancashire working-class background through Cambridge to Tory politics. He is affable, good-looking, highly efficient and utterly reasonable in his manner.

All this made him a potentially significant figure in Tory politics, but what turned him into a nationally known politician, who could hope later to lay claim to the highest offices in the state was his appointment as the fifth member of Mrs Thatcher's inner "war cabinet" during the Falklands conflict.

In this rôle he was repeatedly on television: where his public relations skills served him well, and where he showed up as an essentially reasonable and attractive figure, never putting a word wrong as he repeatedly explained the Government's

case to the nation. He had become one of the Government's best-known faces.

Still more important, in the inner Cabinet group he was essentially Mrs Thatcher's man, ensuring for her a full "majority" in any policy arguments of differences. Quite suddenly, he had been precipitated into the top rank of Conservative politics over the heads of politicians who had been his seniors. When the Falklands war was over, it was

'Fast and unlikely rise to prominence'

clear that Mr Parkinson was destined for a high Cabinet office after the next election, and he never dimmed his confidence that he would eventually reach the most senior level of the Cabinet.

Cecil Parkinson's rise to political prominence had been smooth, fast and unlikely. He was born in Carnforth, Lancashire, in 1931, went to the Royal Lancaster Grammar School and on to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he first read English and then switched to law, leaving Cambridge with a third. He trained and practised as an accountant and married Ann Jarvis, whose father was a well-off Harpenden builder. He became involved in local Tory politics in the same constituency as Norman Tebbit, went into the house-building and construction business with a partner and achieved the fortune that gave him the financial independence that is so useful in politics.

In many ways he seemed, in his own personality, to encaps-

late contemporary Conservatism, with its emphasis on classlessness, self-reliance and achievement, and dependent on no supporting interest. Yet in the eighteenth century sense, Mr Parkinson did have a political interest.

It was the Prime Minister's personal patronage which had pulled him so quickly to the top, he was her man and he was as much committed to her interest as any aspiring eighteenth century politician was to that of his patron.

What could have made him an independent Conservative politician in his own right would have been success as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to which ministry he was appointed immediately after the election.

How well he would have performed, as a departmental minister can now be no more

'Pulled to top by personal patronage'

than speculation; in his short period as Secretary of State for Trade he raised some misgivings by his action in promoting an "out-of-court" settlement of the case of Stock Exchange restrictive practices instead of allowing the proceedings of the court to go on.

What is certain is that his undoubted skill in promoting the Tory victory at the election, and the Prime Minister's support would not alone have sufficed to take him to the top. For that he would have needed to be a success as a departmental minister and in the House of Commons. In neither capacity did he have time to be tested.

Tasks that face new man in job

By Edward Townsend

The successor to Mr Parkinson will be assuming control not only of the government's biggest department at state but also of that charge with carrying out much of the industrial privatization programme, one of the cornerstones of Conservative economic policy.

The foundations for selling chunks of state-owned industry were laid by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the last Secretary of State for Industry and Mr Parkinson spurred on the policy. The new incumbent will find considerable progress in the complicated and controversial process of privatizing British Telecom.

Regional policy is another area where the new minister will need to be fully and rapidly briefed. Mr Parkinson has already submitted proposals to a Cabinet committee for a radical shake-up of how to distribute regional financial aid, placing greater emphasis on job creation, and a White Paper is expected by the end of the year.

Mr Parkinson's replacement may also have to take an early decision on the proposed deal between the British Steel Corporation and United States Steel for exporting Scottish slab steel. The project could involve the BSC in a multi-million pound investment needing government approval.

Policy decisions will also be needed on aid being sought by British Aerospace (£400m) and Rolls-Royce (£100m) for new projects, and a speedy build-up of knowledge will be required about the parlous state of British Shipbuilding.

During Mr Parkinson's few months as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry his most significant and controversial achievement was settling the five year legal battle between the Stock Exchange and the Office of Fair Trading.

Friends and allies stay loyal to a friend in trouble

From Richard Evans in London and Philip Webster in Blackpool

Loyal to the last, Mr Cecil Parkinson's friends and political allies stood by their disgraced colleague yesterday amid the most traumatic crisis inside the Conservative Party for 20 years.

As a forlorn Mr Parkinson, accompanied by his wife, was smuggled out of the side door of a Blackpool hotel and driven to his Hertfordshire home after his early morning resignation, Cabinet ministers and leading party officials went out of their way during interviews in hotel lobbies and on radio and television to speak of their sadness, their admiration and their sense of loss.

But, above all, they attempted to limit the damage his sudden, but not unexpected, departure is expected to have on Conservative Party fortunes.

Each in turn defended the judgment of Mrs Margaret Thatcher - the one leading party figure not to comment on the scandal yesterday. She made only a passing reference to the former party chairman when, without naming him, she paid tribute to his work during the election campaign.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, who has had a torrid start as successor to Mr Parkinson in the party chairmanship, spoke of "the very sad news".

He added: "It was a private matter but when a private matter interferes in the public affairs of a minister's job then he has a duty to resign."

Questioned about the effect of the resignation on the party, Mr Gummer said that increasingly two elements would emerge - the loyalty of the party to its friends in their times of trouble and the fact that when a minister knew he could not do his job properly he resigned without question. "That shows the individual and the party up in a very good light."

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence,

who hoisted Mr Parkinson on to the bottom rung of the ladder to political fame when he appointed him as his parliamentary private secretary 11 years ago, talked of "this deeply shattering event".

He added: "I feel a deep personal sense of sadness because Cecil is one of my oldest political friends."

Mr Heseltine, who had urged Mr Parkinson to stay on amid the uproar surrounding his affair, added: "I very much hoped he would be able to see his way to stay on and see through the difficulties he has had."

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "I am very sad. He is an old personal and political friend of mine. I am very sad to see his career end in this way. It is a great personal tragedy and political loss to our party."

Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, spoke of his "deep regret for all the personal agony involved".

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said: "I am very sad about the whole business, very sad indeed. We owe a great deal to Cecil Parkinson for the election victory."

The courage that he and Ann showed through what must have been a dreadful ordeal was very impressive. I know him as a friend and I am terribly sad."

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "We are all very sad about Mr Parkinson."

One of Mr Parkinson's closest friends, Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman of the party, agreed it had been right for him to resign. "It is very sad that a man who was a tremendous chairman of the party should have felt it necessary, and it was necessary, to resign. I think the party will recover from this and concentrate on the business of supporting the Government in the difficult years that lie ahead."

At a local level Mr Mark Pendington, the agent in Mr Parkinson's south Hertfordshire seat, said the constituency was in good heart "though disappointed at the moment".



Mr Spicer: Resignation was necessary

He defended Mrs Thatcher and said the scandal would "disappear from the public perception relatively quickly".

Mr Edward Du Cann, the influential chairman of the Conservative back bench 1922 committee, said he was desperately sad about this "wretched business".

But he added that the party in general would be relieved, after Mr Parkinson's resignation, that the matter was now at an end.

Mrs Thatcher, he continued, had been "absolutely right" to

Television reconstruction of Waldorf shooting irresponsible, judge says

By Stuart Tessler, Crime Reporter

A television reconstruction of the shooting of Mr Stephen Waldorf in a police operation was yesterday described as "irresponsible" by the judge conducting the Central Criminal Court trial of two detectives charged with attempted murder after the shooting.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson said the reconstruction was shown on Independent Television News on Wednesday and purported to show Det Constable Peter Finch, one of the defendants, striking Mr Waldorf over the head.

He told Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, who is prosecuting, that it was not the words in the television report which worried him, but the pictures.

He asked Sir Michael to consider the matter and the Attorney General said the report was already being examined.

Constable Finch, aged 38, of the Metropolitan Police, and Det Constable John Jardine, also aged 38, of Scotland Yard's C.11 surveillance squad, have pleaded not guilty to charges including the attempted murder of Mr Waldorf during a police

operation to capture Mr David Martin.

Yesterday Det Chief Supt Neil Dickens told the court he questioned the two men the day after Mr Waldorf was hit by five bullets as he sat in a car in a traffic jam in west London in January.

The jury had been told that the shooting began when Constable Finch approached the car to try to identify Mr Waldorf who looked very similar to Mr Martin, a fugitive thought to be armed. Constable Jardine shot Mr Waldorf as he lay hanging out of the car and then Constable Finch struck him with his pistol.

Constable Jardine, during interviews with Mr Dickens, said he was "astonished" to see Constable Finch approaching the car on a reconnaissance with his gun drawn. After the shooting started he arrived at the car and opened fire because he thought Mr Waldorf was Mr Martin and was still a threat.

Constable Jardine said: "He was rolling about his hands and arms appeared to be groping around his body. I could see no sign of any wound on him although I thought he was shot. I was convinced the man had a

gun very close to him. He must have a gun otherwise no shots would be fired in the first place."

Constable Jardine was asked by Mr Dickens why Constable Finch had hit the wounded man when he had stopped moving. Constable Jardine said he had "the impression" the man was starting to move again.

When Constable Finch was questioned he said he took out his gun because "I knew if it was Martin he might have a gun in his hand."

Reading from notes of the interview, Mr Dickens said Constable Finch said: "I got myself into the drawn weapon position. Got very low, I had called out armed police. I saw the man I thought was Martin turn to the rear seat and I thought he was going to reach for his gun and I feared for my life."

Constable Finch shot at a rear tyre of the car. He said he never saw a weapon in the car, adding: "It was just his sudden movement which I saw". The policeman said he had never fired his gun operationally before.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Vote to end reference to God in court oath

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates want early legislation to change the oath sworn by witnesses in their courts who swear "by Almighty God" that the evidence they give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association voted yesterday to leave out the reference to God. Some think it is blasphemous and others that many appearing before them now have no religious beliefs.

Instead the magistrates voted to replace the present oath with a simple promise to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Any breach of that promise should be perjury, they say.

Mr S. Hosking Taylor, of the South-west London branch, who proposed the motion, reminded his colleagues of the commandment not to use the name of the Lord in vain.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, told the association that violent offences committed during bail were the fault of poor legislation.

He cited the case of one defendant who was awaiting committal on charges of unlawful wounding and indecent assault and having an offensive weapon after making sexual attacks on two women.

Six months later, having been granted bail, he committed an even more serious attack which resulted in a sentence of life imprisonment for rape and wounding with intent. The intention to grant bail was clearly mistaken, Lord Hailsham said.

He told the magistrates that he has always been a critic of the Bail Act 1976.

Jail tension warning

A "flood of information" about increasing tension in prisons in the wake of tougher government policy towards some prisoners is disturbing the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) in a statement yesterday.

The tension is greatest in dispersal prisons where some inmates on pre-release schemes have been arbitrarily returned to closed conditions, the statement says. In one case a life prisoner's release date was delayed without guarantee on what was stated by a Home Office official to be a political reason, Napo says.

Judge bars naming of politician

By Rupert Morris

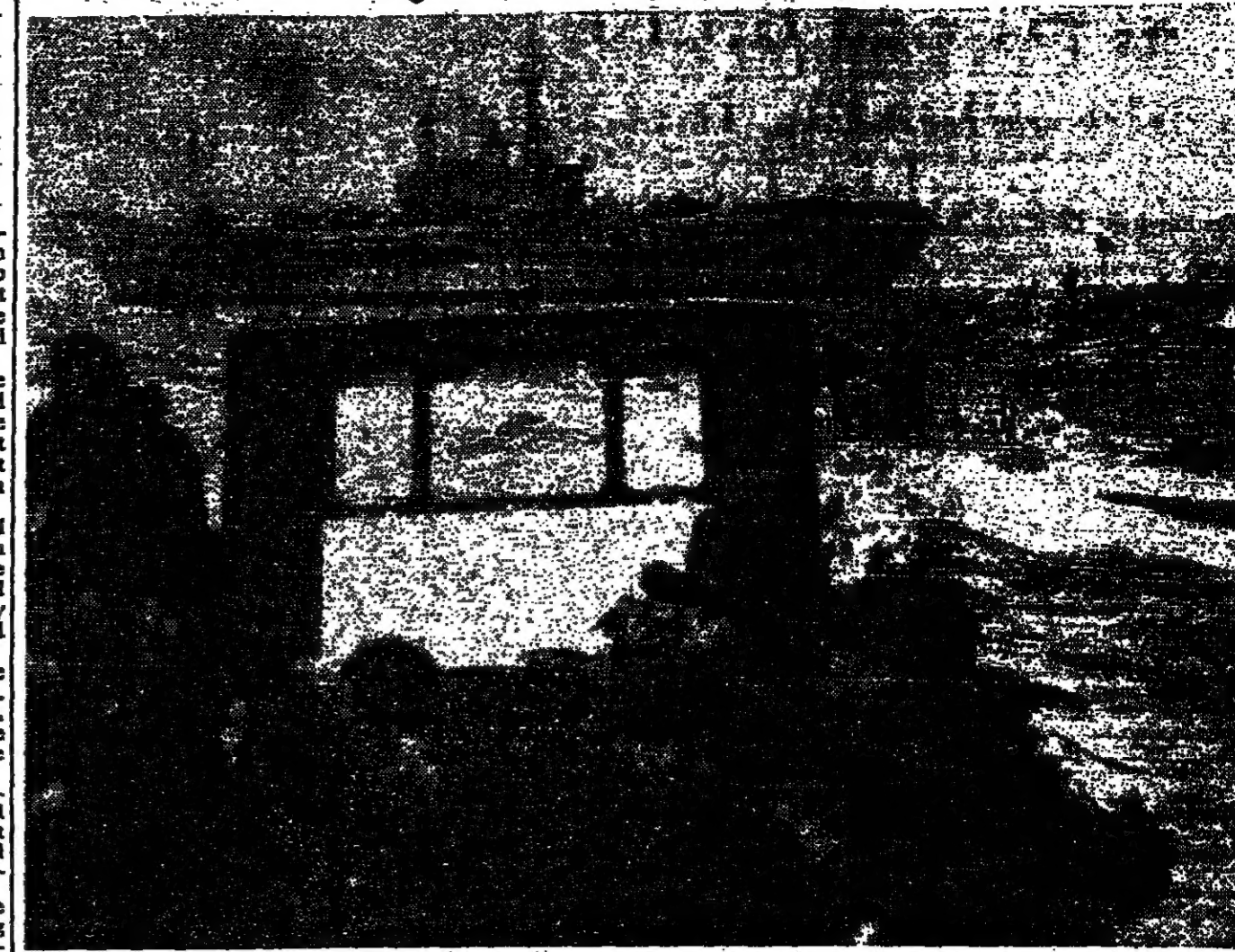
A judge at the Central Criminal Court made an order yesterday that reporters should do nothing to identify a prominent politician named in a rape case.

A man facing charges of rape and assault on a woman he was living with had alleged that he had discovered photographs in which she was indulging in sexual activity with three men, of whom one was the prominent politician, and another was a detective.

He said he had also discovered a briefcase at her home in Woolwich, east London, with the politician's initials on it. He said that because of his knowledge of the photographs, which had been stolen from a safe, he had been "fitted up" by police for a series of charges, including armed robbery, of which he was innocent.

Sir James Miskin, QC, recorder of London, after hearing submissions from the prosecuting counsel, from the

How the Royal Marines invaded Thrace



Royal Marines landing craft with HMS Hermes during the assault exercise.

Assault overwhelms top brass

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Amphibious operations are often said to be the most difficult and complex form of modern warfare. Just why could be seen this week as British marines landed on a sandy beach in Thrace, north-west Turkey, as part of a Nato exercise.

It was not a realistic landing, more of an extravaganza for assorted generals, admirals and anyone else who happened to be around. Unfortunately the weather made life difficult.

To heighten the dramatic effect of the landing the Royal Marines of 40 Commando and their colleagues of the Turkish naval infantry had to hit the beach simultaneously. This required very careful planning for the marines from HMS Hermes were to go ashore by helicopter, rigid raider and landing craft, which travel at different speeds.

A choppy sea came near to destroying the carefully planned landing. Rigid raiders are small flat-bottomed craft which carry a handful of assault troops at 30 mph. Even in the calmest seas they crash down on every passing wavelet with a tooth-lacerating force. It was decided the sea was too rough for them.

The state of the sea also made it necessary to reduce the number of men in the landing craft. The previous day, a Turkish landing craft had rolled so wildly that a fish had been washed aboard.

So about 90 Royal Marines, about 10 per cent of the total, who should have gone ashore by sea had to be flown in, causing great problems in accommodating them in the helicopters' tight schedules.

In spite of all this, the marines went ashore in great style and with perfect timing.

For the assembled dignitaries on their viewing position things went less well.

Almost at the moment of landing, a rainstorm passed through, instantly dissolving the specially constructed dirt road, vehicle park and helicopter pad into mud. Never has so much top brass splattered in so many directions. One white-uniformed admiral is said to have measured his length.

When a helicopter started its rotors the wind flattened two of the three aviators under which observers were sitting or standing, leaving them to struggle out from under the collapsed canvas.

A little while later, mud-stained senior officers returning to HMS Hermes were seen tip-toeing across the deck, like delinquent spouses retreating home after midnight, in an effort to spread as little mud as possible.

While these diversions were in progress, the marines' assault was continuing. With Hermes at anchor 1½ miles offshore the helicopters were operating a non-stop shuttle. In a four-minute round trip a helicopter would take up a vehicle, a 105mm gun, or a set of ammunition boxes, carry it ashore and be back for the next load.

Officers in Hermes reckoned that in not much more than two hours they could get ashore a commando group of about 900 men with all their vehicles, artillery and supplies.

As the exercise continued it assumed a more realistic style. Brigadier Martin Garrod, in command of 3 Commando Brigade, spoke of the value of being able to exercise on unfamiliar terrain. But his men were probably more at ease than the brasshats.

Leave given to fight cuts order

Members of Brent Health Authority in north London, ordered to vote for government health cuts and job losses, were given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the order.

At an emergency hearing, Mr Justice Woolf gave two members leave to challenge directions given in a letter from the North West Thames Regional Health Authority on which way to vote at a meeting on Monday. The full hearing will be in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on Monday hours before the meeting.

Mr Louis Blom Cooper, QC, for the Brent members, said there was an implied threat that members would be removed if they did not vote the way they were told. They should be allowed to vote without any pressure, he said.

Man held after death of girl

A man is expected to appear in court on Monday after the discovery yesterday of the body of Nicola Bryce, aged four, who disappeared after being sent on an errand to a shop near her home in West George Street, Cootbridge, near Glasgow, on Thursday.

Strathclyde police said the man, aged 22, was detained after door to door inquiries.

Nautical college cuts urged

Scotland's four nautical colleges should be combined into a single centre to make substantial savings, the Scottish Office says in an official review published yesterday.

The review, compiled with the cooperation of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities states that the colleges, at Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith and Glasgow, are operating at up to 60 per cent below capacity. It implies that the Scottish Office would like to base Scottish nautical training in Glasgow.

Order against print union

A High Court judge in Manchester yesterday ordered the National Graphical Association to stop interfering with the business of the Stockport-based group of Messenger Newspapers.

The group has been in dispute with the NGA for 14 weeks over the union's demand for a closed shop at the group's printing houses in Bury and Warrington. Lawyers said the NGA was considering an appeal.

Correction

Charles Edward Good, mentioned in a report on August 20 on a collection of Canadian documents found in a British Library storehouse, was British, not Canadian, as stated.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$20, Belgium 10, Canada 10, France 10, Germany 10, Italy 10, Japan 10, Netherlands 10, Portugal 10, Spain 10, Sweden 10, Switzerland 10, USA 10, West Germany 10, Yugoslavia 10.

Low tar cigarettes 'reducing cancer'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The introduction of low tar cigarettes has been partially responsible for the recent decline of lung cancer deaths, according to a report by the Government's Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health, published yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Professor Peter Froggatt, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University of Belfast, recommends that average tar content should be reduced during the next four years at the same rate as it has been since 1979. The Department of Health is at present negotiating a new four-year agreement with the tobacco industry to replace the present voluntary arrangement that ends at the end of December.

Tar is the major cause of lung cancer among smokers, the committee says. "Whilst rapid changes in tar yields would be highly desirable for health reasons, we recognize that we must take account of consumer acceptability in making our recommendations."

The average tar yield should be 13 mg per cigarette by the end of 1987, the committee recommends, compared to 1983's target of 15 mg. All new brands should deliver less than 13 mg.

The committee, which reports to the Department of Health, also called for "an early and substantial reduction" in the amount of carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke. That could "have important benefits for health" in people with certain heart and lung disorders.

No new cigarettes should be introduced with more carbon monoxide. They added that carbon monoxide yields should also be published alongside tar and nicotine.

The committee expressed less concern about nicotine's health effects. Nicotine dependence is the biggest single reason why people fail to give up smoking, the report says, but nicotine from cigarettes has not itself been shown to cause cancer or heart/lung disease. Nicotine yields should not be cut too far, otherwise smokers may compensate by inhaling more deeply.

Telecom strike 'not crumbling'

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders last night disputed claims by the management that the industrial action by telephone engineers against the privatization of British Telecom was beginning to crumble and that the men were returning to work.

British Telecom had said that 500 members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) had returned to work with 200 crossing picket lines. However, the union said the only members to return to work were those instructed to do so earlier this week by the POEU.

A union official said last night that the management had again tried to bring engineers into central London by bus from the suburbs to fill the gaps left by engineers either on strike or suspended. A handful of non-union members had crossed picket lines yesterday. However, British Telecom suspended a further 100 members for not crossing the lines.

In total about 2,000 POEU members were on strike or suspended and the union was planning to man offices and telephones during the weekend in case the management try a repeat of last Saturday's "military-style" occupation.

Coalfield rejects 5.2% offer

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Representatives of South Wales' 23,000 miners decided unanimously yesterday to reject the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer.

After a two-hour meeting, Mr Emyr Williams, National Union of Mineworkers' area president, said: "The offer is worth only £2 to our lowest paid men. I believe now it is time to decide on a positive course of action."

Three areas have now rejected the offer, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, has said that early returns from the coalfields indicate that most of his members will reject it. The final decision will be taken at a one-day special conference in London on Friday.

Mr Williams said he objected to remarks by Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, that future circumstances might change his generosity. "It was a stupid statement", he said.

At the special conference, the South Wales delegates will call for an overtime ban to reduce coal stocks which would make any industrial action more effective particularly as winter approaches and domestic coal sales increased dramatically.

Prison hearings 'leave sense of grievance'

Prisoners who have faced disciplinary proceedings are being left with "a permanent sense of grievance", causing tensions in prisons, the High Court was told yesterday in a sworn statement by Mr Ivan Henry, JP, a member of the Board of Visitors at Wandsworth Prison, London with experience of disciplinary hearings.

The statement was read to the court by Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, representing prisoners, all involved in recent prison riots and disturbances, who are fighting for the right to be legally represented in disciplinary hearings.

If they win, they could establish the right for all prisoners. All punishments and proceedings in prisons have been suspended pending the outcome of the action. At present the Home Office Prison Department and Board of Visitors in general say that

prisoners do not have the right to representation.

Five men are asking the Queen's Bench Divisional Court for orders and injunctions requiring the boards at Albany Prison on the Isle of Wight and Wormwood Scrubs, London, to quash penalties already imposed and to prevent further hearings taking place without their having lawyers.

All five faced disciplinary charges after riots at the prisons earlier this year.

Mr Henry's statement complained that prisoners did not have enough facilities to arrange their defence, even in serious and complicated cases.

Members of the Boards of Visitors were given no guidance as to whether cases should be decided on the "balance of probabilities" - the civil law standard - or "beyond reasonable doubt" - the criminal courts' yardstick.

The hearing continues.

Coach and bus crash head on

A man died and eight people were injured in a head-on crash between a double-deck bus and a coach yesterday on a narrow section of the A392 at White Cross, near Newquay.

The driver of the coach, Mr Peter Mallard, aged 37, of Manchester was killed.

There were no passengers in the coach, but five men (above) had to cut two seriously injured people free from the wreckage of the bus. They were the driver, Mr William Treblecock, aged 41, and Mrs Jessie Phillips, of Summercourt, near Newquay.

Two youths beaten to death

From Our Correspondent, Chesterfield

"Four people" were being questioned by detectives yesterday after the bodies of two teenage boys were found hidden in woodland in the Goyt Valley near Buxton in Derbyshire.

The victims, aged between 17 and 20, had been beaten to death but police have yet to discover the motive for the double murder.

Det Supt Duncan Bailey, deputy head of Derbyshire CID, said: "What we are dealing with is the very brutal and sadistic killing of two boys."

Police believe the killings took place on the nights of Monday and Tuesday and that the victims went to the valley of their own free will. "We are not looking for anyone else or for any weapon", Mr Bailey said.

The names of the victims are being withheld until their relatives have been informed.

Lorries blamed for worsening roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Up to a fifth of heavy lorries are overloaded, and most are guilty of speeding, a study by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says.

Heavier axle load and increased truck traffic accelerate the deterioration in road surfaces, and increase the need for public spending on highways, the study finds. But they need not be considered a primary cause of deterioration in bridges.

In a 170-page report a transport research group of the Paris-based organization finds "truck overloading remains a serious problem. In spite of enforcement measures, a high rate of overloading exists in almost all countries (in general 10-20 per cent of vehicles)."

Truck speeds, it says, have increased despite speed limits. Compliance with the limits by heavy trucks is low.

The study says: "The basic concern is to balance the economies of scale and the

efficiency of larger vehicles with the need to protect public investment in road and bridge infrastructure, to maintain performance for all road users, to ensure safe and energy-efficient systems, and to reduce noise and other environmental nuisance."

Impact of Heavy Freight Vehicles. OECD, 2 rue André-Pascal 75775 Paris CEDEX 16 or, in the UK, Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 8BQ.

● A study by the British Road Federation says better roads are a factor in 28 per cent of accidents, and new and improved roads are the best way of reducing casualties.

It says better roads are the reason for the fall in deaths on the road, over the past 50 years: from 55,000 a year in 1931 to about a tenth of that in 1982. The safest of all are the motorways.

Roads and Road Safety. British Road Federation, Cowdrey House, 6, Portland Street, London WC2A 2QH.

Sale room

Unknown Beethoven manuscript for sale

By Christopher Worman, Arts Correspondent

A previously unknown Beethoven manuscript containing alterations to *The Emperor* piano concerto, which is of great significance to scholars of his work, is to come up for sale at Sotheby's next month.

Sotheby's says: "It is the most important single piece of new evidence about the concerto to come to light in recent years."

It is expected to fetch about £25,000. The manuscript manuscript was found in a private collection, and is in a sale of continental manuscripts and printed books on November 17.

Also in the sale is a fragment of Mozart's *Rondo for Piano and Orchestra in A major, K386*, dating from 1782 and lost since an auction in 1840. It came to light recently in an envelope inside a second-hand

book bought for £15 from a London bookseller, and is expected to fetch £1,500 to £2,000.

The Beethoven manuscript contains three pages, the first inscribed "MS original de Beethoven", and dates from 1810 or 1811 when the two editions of the *Emperor* concerto were published. The corrections relate to the piano part of the Leipzig edition published in 1811 and H&C published in February 1811.

One likely explanation for the changes is that they were to correct mistakes Beethoven discovered in his own manuscript. It is possible, alternatively, that they were alterations to the work at proof stage, or that they were changes Beethoven intended to incorporate into

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Suppressed British film on smoking hazards smuggled to US screens

By Thomson Practice

Pirated copies of a British-made television documentary about the hazards of smoking are being broadcast to millions of viewers in the United States and Australia, to the consternation of the manufacturers of Marlboro cigarettes and Thames Television, which produced the film.

The film, *Death In The West*, was made and screened in Britain in 1976, and was regarded as one of the most powerful anti-smoking programmes ever shown. It contrasted the well-known Marlboro Country commercial, with its rugged cowboys, with six men who were portrayed as cowboys but were in fact dying of lung cancer, heart disease or emphysema.

In one scene, a long shot of a cowboy was brought into close-up to reveal a breathing tube attached to his nose and oxygen tanks strapped to his saddle.

The film was made with the help of Philip Morris, makers of Marlboro, but without their knowledge of how the final product would appear. The company took Thames Television to court and under a High Court order, Thames agreed never to distribute or licence the film, and to return Philip Morris all films relating to the company.

But *The Times* has learned how supporters of the anti-

smoking lobby made copies of the film before the injunction was granted, and how those copies have since been used in the United States and Australia.

Two years ago, Dr Stanton Glance, associate professor of medicine at the University College of San Francisco, an anti-smoking activist, with many contacts in Britain, received a copy of *Death In The West* in the post.

Professor Glance was interviewed by Mr Jack Anderson, an American newspaper columnist, about the film, and as a result of his article a San Francisco television station broadcast the programme last year, and again last May.

According to the magazine *New Scientist*, which published an article about *Death In The West*, a private distributor now intends to have the film shown in schools, and so far 50 non-commercial television stations in America have decided to screen it on November 13.

The film is already being shown in schools in Australia, where interest in it is being stimulated by a group of anti-smoking doctors in Melbourne. They too, had received a pirated version of the film.

Mr John Edwards, a Thames Television producer who was involved in the making of the film in 1976, said: "We suspected that pirated copies of

the programme were in circulation. It is a tremendously powerful piece of anti-smoking propaganda, and there are many groups of people who would want it to be seen wherever possible."

A spokesman for Thames Television said: "While we always felt the film was of great benefit in the fight against smoking and smoking-related diseases, we are appalled that pirated copies of our programmes can be made in this way."

Mr Michael Daube, who was director of ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) between 1973 and 1979, confirmed that he has a copy of the film, but he would not disclose how he obtained it.

Mr Daube, who is senior lecturer in community medicine at Edinburgh University, said: "I do know that copies of the film did not come from the producers, who have behaved scrupulously."

The reporter involved in the making of the film is Mr Peter Taylor, who is now with the BBC *Panorama* programme.

He said: "I regret I can make no comment."

The London office of Philip Morris was asked to comment on American screenings of the film, but did not respond.



Where did you get that hat? Francescine Annis, the actress, sports a sample of 50 millinery creations she wears in a new television series of Agatha Christie stories starting tomorrow (Amanda Haigh writes).

taste for the unusual and the high life, which for Tuppence means several new hats and matching outfits for every mystery she solves.

The London Weekend Television series *Partners in Crime* of 10 one-hour thrillers took nine months to make and cost £2m. Penny Lowe and Linda Matlock used authentic designs

and original ideas for the costumes. The outfits and hats are now at a theatrical costume agency.

The hats pictured come from *The Sunningdale Mystery* (top left and right); *The Ambassador's Boots* (top and bottom centre); *The Case of the Missing Lady* (bottom left); and *Finessing the King* (bottom right).

Jet pilots may face tougher selection

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Royal Air Force is examining new methods of selecting people for training as fast jet pilots which it is hoped will lead to substantial savings on training costs.

The average cost of training a fast jet pilot is put at around £2.2m, but this includes an element for the cost of training men who leave before reaching squadron service on fast jets.

The RAF has now identified key factors which it believes may enable it to select trainees with a much higher probability of becoming fully fledged pilots. If the new methods, which are being tested, prove to be valid they could yield savings of between £5m and £20m a year.

It has been found that a "probability of success" index can be derived from four characteristics of each candidate. These are: Previous flying experience, age, performance in an interview, and success in pilot aptitude tests, with strengths in some of these features being set against possible relative weaknesses in others.

It is thought that if trainees were only accepted if they had a 60 per cent probability of success rating, this would lead to savings of about £5m through reduced wastage rates, but if the minimum level was, say, a 90 per cent probability of success the saving might be £25m or more.

Sex shop chain loses legal fight

Quietlynn, the sex shop chain, yesterday suffered a defeat in its legal battle to prevent closure of seven of its shops, when a High Court judge rejected most of the company's complaints against local authorities which had refused to licence the shops.

But Quietlynn, which runs 138 sex shops, announced after Mr Justice Woolf's ruling that it would appeal.

In the test case, Quietlynn had challenged the refusal of six local authorities to grant licences as required under the 1982 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

The company succeeded in only one case relating to its Swansea shop.

The judge rejected Quietlynn's complaints in the other cases that the local councils had not properly made their decisions in accordance with the procedures laid down.

Quietlynn, which has headquarters in Forest Gate, east London, had brought the action against Swansea and Chester city councils and Havant, Watford and Trafford borough councils, each of which has one Quietlynn shop in the area, and Preston borough council, which has two.

The future of about twenty other Quietlynn shops which have been refused licences is still uncertain as those cases are still awaiting a High Court hearing.

Airline staff learn how to please

By Our Transport Editor

About 12,000 staff of British Airways are to learn how to be nice to customers in what is claimed to be the biggest customer relations drive in British industry.

Each will take part in a two-day course designed to motivate staff "to enjoy giving good service to the airline's customers, dealing with stress and difficulties, and how to make the most effective contact with people", the airline says.

The courses will be run by Time Manager International, a Danish company. It is part of a campaign to make British Airways the world's best airline, Mr Colin Marshall, its chief executive, says.

"British Airways, so effectively transformed by Lord King's private enterprise approach from loss to profit-making will, I prophesy, be a major attraction when its shares are offered to the public," Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport said yesterday.

He confirmed that privatization in the transport sector would go ahead after the success of coach competition and staff buy-out of the National Freight Corporation.

British Rail would be encouraged to bring forward the sale of its Sealing shipping subsidiary, Heathrow and Gatwick airports would offer attractive opportunities for the private investor.

Extensions of travelcard will cut many BR fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Thousands of British Rail commuters will pay up to a third less for their journey to work as a result of the Greater London Council decision this week to extend the London Transport bus and Tube Travelcard to British Rail commuter services from next June.

The GLC move, a further step towards integrating London's public transport services, will cost London ratepayers about £30m a year, and will upstage Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, whose proposals to the same end are still awaited.

The amount of commuter savings is, unclear, because it has yet to be decided what the new extended Travelcard, to include travel on British Rail trains as well as all London buses and Tubes, will cost. But it is clear that a sharp divide will arise at the GLC boundary between those who will enjoy the cheaper Travelcard fares within, and those who pay full

British Rail fares without. To soften the blow, London Transport and British Rail are talking about a possible buffer zone where fares would be about halfway between those inside and those out.

Places where commuters will benefit most are those in outer London but still within the GLC area such as Richmond, Surrey, and Knockholt, Kent.

British Rail said that while many commuters would pay less, others may find themselves paying more for Travelcards than for existing rail tickets. It depends where they live, and what financial arrangements are worked out between the GLC, London Transport and British Rail.

Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the GLC transport committee, said: "The move to extend Travelcards to British Rail services makes a lot of sense and will bring the benefits of better transport integration to Londoners."

Bath tub sailor raises £4,000 for cancer funds

Mr Bill Neal who sailed 1,800 miles in a Jacuzzi, returned to Britain yesterday having raised at least £4,000 for cancer research by sponsorship.

Mr Neal aged 22, took three and half months in his 5ft 9in long petrol-powered bathtub to go from London to the Gulf of Finland and three days to return to Felixstowe.

Finnish patrol boats escorted him along the coast from Helsinki to Kotka, from where the master of a small tanker took him up the Saimaa Canal, operated jointly by Finland and the Soviet Union. He then returned to Kotka from where he gained a free passage home.

Yesterday he met his girlfriend, Miss Samantha White, aged 20, of Botesdale, Suffolk, whom he had not seen since he sailed from England.

Cathedral 'drug sessions' protest wins rate rebate

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Three ratepayers who complained about sex sessions and drug-taking in the grounds of Winchester Cathedral have won their battle for a rate reduction.

Mr Donald Judd, a solicitor, whose house in Great Minster Street backs on the Cathedral Close, was yesterday awarded a £50 reduction. Mr Brian Freeman, a writer and an elderly bodikid neighbour who both live opposite were each awarded a reduction of £35.

Earlier this week Mr Judd and Mr Freeman protested to Winchester Valuation Court about gangs of punks, glue sniffers and drunks who daily inhabited the consecrated cathedral green. They asked for a substantial rates reduction because of the nuisance.

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You save at a rate that suits your budget, getting an exceptionally high return on your savings through regular Bonus Benefits. At the end of 10 years, the WEALTH BUILDER pays you the wealth you have built up - tax free, yours to spend how you wish. What's more, all the time you save you get tax relief help, and you are covered by valuable Life Insurance for your family's sake.

HOW TO SAVE

Simply decide how much you want to save monthly. It can be as little as £10 a month or as much as £50 a month. Your WEALTH BUILDER Plan continues for 10 years, but you can discontinue at any time if you have to. Obviously the Plan is designed to give you the best return over the full 10 years, so that you get a really large tax-free Lump Sum at the end.

YOUR TAX RELIEF

Whether you pay income tax or not, as a UK resident you enjoy tax relief (life assurance premium relief) on all eligible Life Insurance premiums you and your spouse pay - provided your premiums don't total more than £1,500 a year or one-sixth of your total income, whichever is greater.

A WEALTH BUILDER Plan policy will make you eligible for this valuable help from the Inland Revenue. Your monthly savings amounts are paid as life insurance premiums, so you get tax relief (currently at over 12% of the net amount you pay) added to your monthly payments. This can increase your savings by pounds each month, as the following examples show:

Net Premium You Pay Monthly	Tax Relief Added	Gross Premium Allocated To Your Policy
£10.00	£1.76	£11.76
£20.00	£3.53	£23.53
£50.00	£8.82	£58.82

ONLY £1 FOR THE FIRST MONTH IF YOU APPLY PROMPTLY

Here's another big saving to start you off! To welcome you to the WEALTH BUILDER Plan, Sun Life will pay all your first month's premium for you except for £1, provided you apply for the Plan before the closing date shown. You send only £1 with your Application, saving yourself from £9 to £49 according to the savings level you choose.

YOUR BONUS BENEFITS

All through the 10 years of your Plan you will share in the profits of Sun Life Assurance. Regular Bonus Benefits are added to your Plan to increase the tax-free lump sum payable at the end of 10 years. And at the end of the 10 years, a Terminal Bonus may also be added, to complete your tax-free pay-out.

If you have any queries please contact us on our SERVICE LINE (0272) 428481.

Including 4% increase in benefits for savings of £20 a month or more.

HOW YOUR WEALTH BUILDS UP IN ONLY 10 YEARS

Gross Prem.	£11.76	£23.53	£58.82
Net Prem.	£10.00	£20.00	£50.00
Age next Birthday	20	30	40
Male/Female	SUN	ANT	ANT
up to 45	1265	2011	2234
46/55	1250	1987	2208
56/70	1235	1963	2181

Excluding Terminal Bonus. Including Terminal Bonus, at the current rate.

NOTE: The table assumes that you are eligible at our ordinary rates of premium benefits for premium benefits (£20 and £50 net per month are appropriate).

How much you will receive tax-free after 10 years depends on (a) your age on joining the Plan (the earlier the better); (b) how much you save each month; and (c) the total value of your Bonus Benefits. The figures in the table show what your tax-free Lump Sum would be if current bonus rates are maintained. And, as you can see, if you save £20 a month or more you qualify for a valuable 4% increase in maturity benefits. Just check the figures opposite your age next birthday and you'll see how much Wealth you can look forward to!

AND LIFE INSURANCE

With Sun Life's WEALTH BUILDER Plan, all the time you are saving, from the day you start your Plan, your life is insured. And any amount payable on death to your dependants may also be free of income tax and capital gains tax. The table below indicates how much life cover (guaranteed death benefit) you will have - a great source of peace of mind for you and your family. Your policy will confirm the exact benefit payable. So don't delay, apply today for a 15 days no-obligation examination of a WEALTH BUILDER policy.

GUARANTEED DEATH BENEFIT

Age Next Birthday	Net Monthly Premium		
Male or Female	£10	£20	£50
up to 55	1053	2106	5265
60	936	1872	4680
65	819	1638	4095
70	702	1404	3510

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

To apply you simply have to answer the questions in the special application form. We will then advise our decision to you. There is positively no medical examination required for this plan.

15-DAY NO-OBLIGATION GUARANTEE

After receiving your WEALTH BUILDER Plan policy you will have 15 days to examine it at home without obligation. If not satisfied, you may return it and have your £1 initial payment refunded in full.

ONLY £1 TO PAY FOR THE FIRST MONTH If you apply by 31st OCT. 1983

It's easy to join

1. Just look at the table and decide how much you want to save each month for 10 years. The minimum is £10 a month (£1.76 a month with your tax relief added) but remember by saving £20 a month, or more, you qualify for a valuable 4% increase in benefits.
2. Find your age next birthday. Under the monthly saving amount you choose is an illustration of your projected lump sum payable.
3. Complete the simple Application Form, ticking your chosen monthly saving amount and answering the questions. Then add your signature and the date.
4. Post the form immediately with your cheque/PO for £1 to the FREEPOST address given. No stamp is needed.

TO QUALIFY FOR THIS OFFER YOU MUST APPLY NOT LATER THAN THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE.

Start Saving HERE!

SUN LIFE NEW WEALTH BUILDER PLAN APPLICATION FORM

To SUN LIFE ASSURANCE, FREEPOST Dept PW PO Box 290, Sun Life Court, Bristol BS59 7SL. NO STAMP REQUIRED.

I apply for a Wealth Builder Policy which you will send me on 15 days approval and I enclose my cheque/PO for £1.

Surname Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

For names: IN FULL

Address: _____

Occupation: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Please ensure you tick monthly amount you wish to pay in future.

Cost basis. Tick one only. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

Gross monthly cost as shown in policy

Net amount you pay

*These being net premiums after life assurance premium relief at present rate of 15%.

Please answer all questions carefully and accurately

1. Have you within the last five years

(a) been incapacitated for more than two weeks at a time as a result of illness or accident?

(b) consulted a specialist or attended hospital as an in-patient or out-patient?

2. Are you currently receiving medication prescribed by a doctor?

3. Has any proposal for life insurance or for sickness or accident insurance on your life been declined, deferred or accepted on special terms?

If you answer "Yes" to any of the questions above, please give details on a separate piece of paper. We may still be able to accept you. Please make sure that the answers to the questions are accurate. If you are in any doubt whether certain information should be given, please give it, as failure to disclose facts likely to influence Sun Life's decision could affect the payment of benefits.

I declare that the foregoing statements are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and complete. The premiums will be paid by myself or my spouse and the payment of the premiums will be resident in the United Kingdom. I understand that the Plan will commence as soon as my first premium is acknowledged by the issue of an official acceptance from SUN LIFE Assurance.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

PFF/J/L

Registered Office: 107 Cheapside, London EC2N 6DU. Registered in England No. 776273



Turmoil on three fronts in Middle East

US Marine killed by Beirut sniper

From Robert Flak, Beirut

American Marine officers have become convinced after yesterday's killing of a Marine by snipers at Beirut airport that gunmen in the city - probably Shia Muslim militiamen - are deliberately trying to draw their troops into combat.

The Marine was shot in the chest while driving a Jeep along the airport perimeter road as up to 12 snipers fired at American military positions at the northern end of the runway.

They went on firing for almost three hours as bullets passed through the trees and long grass that separates the airport from the Shia Muslim slum neighbourhood of Haya Selum, wounding another Marine and almost killing a third when a round smashed into the stock of his rifle.

It took ten minutes for the forward Marine positions to obtain permission by telephone from their headquarters to return the fire and even then, they were unable to hit the gunmen concealed in the half-ruined houses to the north.

Until yesterday, President Reagan's officials had maintained that, despite a few small violations, the ceasefire in Lebanon had been a success and that the country was now moving forward towards a real political reconciliation.

But as Lebanese and Shia Muslim militia representatives yesterday withdrew from the quadripartite ceasefire committee, it did not look like that.

In a sandbagged bunker at the airport, a Marine was heard to tell a colleague that "this isn't a stray round - we're in the middle of a civil war" - thus proving that ordinary soldiers sometimes have a greater understanding of what goes on in Lebanon than the politicians who send them there.

Two Marines had been wounded at the airport last Sunday night when a grenade was thrown at a building on the seafront housing US embassy staff.

As Major Robert Jordan, the Marine spokesman at the

airport, put it succinctly yesterday: "We are seeing a pattern evolve of individuals firing to harass the Marines and trying to draw them into some kind of confrontation."

Casualties yesterday might have been far higher. The Marine who was killed lost control of his Jeep when he was hit, turning the vehicle on its side as his two companions scrambled from the wreck under intense gunfire.

To retrieve their comrade - who died as he was being driven to the contingent's medical centre - the Marines had to drive a tank and a heavy amphibious vehicle up to the airport perimeter road under anti-tank grenade fire.

The withdrawal of the two militia representatives from the ceasefire committee yesterday might have been a warning of things to come.

Although no official reason was given, the Shia Muslim Amal movement has been angered at the Lebanese Army's punishment of Shia Muslim soldiers who refused to fire on militiamen of the same faith during recent fighting near the airport.

With the committee therefore broken up - at least temporarily - no progress can be made on the appointment of ceasefire observers to the Chouf Mountains.

The first meeting of the Lebanese reconciliation conference, however, is scheduled to be held next Thursday although the delegates - from almost all the religious and political factions in the country - have still not agreed on the venue. Beirut newspapers are suggesting that the conference will open in Nicosia.

Two days ago, a preparatory committee agreed on an agenda that includes discussion of the Lebanese National Covenant, the constitutional structure of the Government - which at present obliges the president to be a Christian Maronite - and the command structure of the army.



Taking cover: An American Marine ducks down near Beirut airport after a colleague was killed by Muslim sniper fire while driving a Jeep

Shamir faces poll threat

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Five days after taking office with a razor-thin majority, the Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir is embroiled in a political and economic crisis that is threatening to force a general election well before the scheduled date of 1985.

To add to the Prime Minister's problems, official statistics released yesterday show that during the last month, the cost of living increased by 9 per cent - the highest September figure since records began. The overall inflation rate is now running at 131 per cent and soon expected to exceed 150 per cent.

As Mr Shamir embarked on the complex task of finding a replacement for Mr Yoram Aider, the finance minister who resigned over his secret plan to rescue the economy by linking it to the US dollar, it was disclosed that the opposition Labour Party will table a non-confidence vote when the

winter session of the Knesset opens next week.

This will be followed on Wednesday by an attempt to push through legislation to hold new elections, initiated by the left-wing Shinui Party. One senior cabinet minister was quoted yesterday as predicting that there was no hope of avoiding fresh elections in the spring of 1984.

Labour politicians argue that Mr Aider is being used as a scapegoat and that the economic crisis is the responsibility of the new government. "The country has never been in the hands of such an incompetent group with such dangerous ideas," Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition leader, claimed. He had previously been reluctant to commit the party wholeheartedly to vote for early elections.

The problem of finding a finance minister acceptable to all coalition partners and capable of reviving public confidence was judged as difficult as any political task which faced Mr Menachem Begin during his six years as Prime Minister. "What is needed is a knight in shining armour. But we do not have one who is suicidal," remarked one official.

After the refusal of Mr David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, to take on the job, two of the leading candidates were Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, the Energy Minister, and Mr Ezer Weizman, the former Defence Minister, who has been in self-imposed political exile since 1980.

A number of senior figures in Mr Shamir's Herut Party were known to be pressing Mr Weizman's candidacy despite opposition from the extreme right-wing Tcheiya Party, which regards him as dangerously dovish on settlement policy.

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Transfer of Clark gives bigger say to Shultz

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's surprise decision to nominate Mr William Clark, his National Security Adviser, as Secretary of the Interior, is likely to strengthen the voice in foreign policy of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Although White House officials emphasized that Mr Clark's transfer heralded no change on US policies, his removal as the President's "eyes and ears" on national security affairs will have implications for the Reagan Administration's management of foreign policy.

Mr Clark who is noted for his conservative views, had been involved in a series of feuds with Mr Shultz and other senior officials, with the result that foreign governments were sometimes uncertain who was in charge of foreign policy. In recent months Mr Clark had played a dominant role in policy on Central America, the Middle East and arms control.

Although Mr Clark has no particular foreign policy expertise, his influence has been on his long-standing friendship with the President, with whom he has worked since before Mr Reagan became Governor of California, and the regular access he had to the Oval Office.

His successor - as yet unnamed, but widely expected to be Mr Robert McFarlane, Mr Clark's deputy - is unlikely to enjoy the same degree of personal contact with the President. As a result, Mr Shultz can be expected to exert more influence over foreign policy formulation in the future.

Officials said yesterday that the President had decided to choose Mr Clark for the Interior post because he wanted a "steady" and "experienced" man to take over a department which has been continuously dogged by controversy.

Mr McFarlane is a 46-year-old former Marine Corps lieutenant-colonel, who has served as a national security assistant under three presidents. In July he succeeded Mr Philip Habib as President Reagan's trouble-shooter in the Middle East.

While he was clearly considered the front-runner for the National Security post, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the representative at the UN, was also viewed as a strong contender.

Seoul names a new premier in reshuffle after Burma bombing

Seoul (Reuters, AFP) - President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea replaced his Prime Minister in a Cabinet reshuffle yesterday after Sunday's Rangoon bomb blast which killed four senior ministers. The changes affect 12 members of the 22-strong Cabinet.

Mr Shin Byung Hyun, the Prime Minister, is succeeded by Mr Chin Ie Chong, aged 61, chairman of President Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Mr Shin Byung Hyun, president of the Korea Traders Association, becomes Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister. He held the same post from September 1980 to January 1982.

The reshuffle comes at a time when tension is running high with North Korea, whom President Chun has blamed for the explosion which killed 21 people at the Martu Mauso-lem in Rangoon but missed the South Korean leader by minutes.

The entire Cabinet resigned before the reshuffle in accordance with South Korean practice. The sports minister, Mr Lee Won Kyung, a former information minister and ex-diplomat, was appointed Foreign Minister and Mr Kim Jin Ho was promoted from Deputy Commerce Minister to head the same ministry.

The Seoul Government was still awaiting word from Rangoon on the outcome of the Burmese Government's investigations into the explosion.

The special presidential

envoy, Mr Lee Won Kyung, who went to Rangoon at the head of an 11-man South Korean investigation team, returned here on Thursday night and said there was no doubt that North Korea was responsible for the blast.

The South Korean parliament unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday condemning North Korea for "perpetrating" the bombing.

The full Cabinet list is: Prime Minister: Chin Ie Chong; Deputy Prime Minister: Shin Byung Hyun; Foreign: Lee Won Kyung; Home: Chod Young Bok; Finance: Kim Man Joo; National Defence: Yoon Sug Hui; Education: Kim Hui; Health: Kim Hui; Agriculture: Park Chong Moon; Justice: Lee Myung In; Construction: Kim Sang Eui; Transportation: Sun Soo Ik; Health-Social Affairs: Kim Chun Pae; Information and Culture: Lee Jin Hui; Labour: Chung Han Joo; National Unification: Sohn Ja Sik; Government Administration: Park Chun Gung; Communications: Kim Sang Jin; Science-Technology: Lee Tae Sup; Second Political Affairs: Ahn Ung Mo.



Mr Chin Ie Chong, South Korea's new Prime Minister

Marcos tries again for Aquino inquiry

From Keith Daiton, Manila

Bowing to public pressure, President Marcos yesterday set up a new seven-man commission to investigate the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, while anti-Government demonstrations continued in Manila.

In his first public appearance for a week, Mr Marcos signed a presidential decree creating a new inquiry body whose members will include two parliamentarians from the private sector.

The National Assembly will be recalled from recess on Tuesday for a special session to choose the two assemblymen who will join the commission eight weeks after the Aquino murder, plunged the country into civil unrest.

The first commission of inquiry which was boycotted by the opposition and the Aquino family because of its alleged partiality, collapsed last Monday when four retired Supreme Court Justices resigned after complaining that the inquiry had lost its public credibility.

Ten days before their joint resignation, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, the commission chairman, resigned after legal challenges to his appointment. His successor was to have been Mr Arturo Tolentino, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, but he declined and instead drew up the draft of the decree forming the new commission.

Washington hails visit by Chinese minister

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and senior US officials showed a "fairly healthy scepticism" about Soviet strategic and foreign policy intentions, during talks here this week, according to a State Department official.

Mr Wu and the Administration had a "rather rich exchange" about the slow-moving Sino-Soviet talks on normalizing relations.

In Mr Wu's meetings here there was also scepticism on both sides about the seriousness with which the Russians had been negotiating with China.

The official was briefing reporters on Mr Wu's three-day talks with President Reagan, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and other officials. The

talks were friendly, frank and constructive, but there were no breakthroughs and none had been expected.

Mr Wu's visit had been regarded by American officials as a sign of a thaw in relations with China, embittered recently by Peking's vociferous condemnation of the US sale of arms to Taiwan.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, is to visit Washington in January and President Reagan is going to Peking in April.

Mr Wu and the US officials agreed to resume cultural exchanges next year. They were out by Peking after the US granted asylum to Hsu Na, a Chinese woman tennis star, last April.

BA flights to Moscow resume

British Airways yesterday resumed flights to Moscow after a five-week pilots' ban which followed the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet. Staff at Heathrow had also refused to handle Aeroflot flights for 60 days but their official ban was lifted yesterday after only 30 days.

The first BA flight had 47 passengers and Aeroflot announced that it will resume flights into London today.

30-year border dispute ends

The 30-year old Franco-German border dispute about a patch of land north of the French city of Wissembourg in Alsace has been settled (Michael Binyon writes). A compromise entails the French handing back to its 700 German owners some 1,500 acres of land sequestered in 1944.

France will recognize German sovereignty over the Mundswald, an uninhabited wood that includes a spring supplying water from Wissembourg, but France will continue to be the legal owner of most of the wood.

Medical error

Newark, New Jersey (AP) - Abraham Asante, aged 45, a Ghanaian accused of assisting in 70 operations at an army hospital without a medical licence and administering anaesthesia that left a patient with brain damage, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of aggravated assault.

Cinema blasts

Delhi (AFP) - Five people were killed and 20 others injured when hand grenades exploded in two suburban cinemas in Delhi. In each case, a grenade was rolled down the cinema aisle as patrons were leaving.

Cathedral raid

Crotona, Italy (AP) - Thieves climbed through a window of the unguarded Roman Catholic cathedral during the night and stole diamonds and art works worth at least five billion lire (about £2m).

'Anti-British'

Canberra (AP) - Mr Don Dobie, an opposition MP, has warned Mr Stewart West, the Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister, not to be influenced by "anti-British" officials in his department. He said he met several Australian immigration officials in London who displayed "anti-British feelings."

Jordanian strike force may defend Gulf area

From Our Correspondent, Washington

America will help to set up a special Jordanian strike force to bolster pro-Western Arab nations in the Gulf, according to reports here and in Israel.

The \$225m (£150m) would enable two Jordanian Army brigades to be used in emergencies in the region.

Jordan would receive C130 transport aircraft, medical evacuation vehicles and

advanced infantry and river-crossing equipment.

State Department and Pentagon officials refused to confirm or deny the reports. Israel is said to be opposed.

TEHRAN - Iran will close the Strait of Hormuz with a "wall of fire from its 130mm cannon" if all its oil installations are destroyed by Iraq (AFP reports).

Four die in Chile's three-day protest

Four dead, 30 wounded by bullets and more than 200 arrested was the toll in the 72-hour protest against the Government of General Augusto Pinochet.

The protests, that went unnoticed in the city's upper-class neighbourhoods and middle-class sectors, were strongly felt in the shanty-towns of the outskirts of Santiago, where the effects of the serious economic crisis in Chile (more than 30 per cent unemployment) have been drastic.

A 31-year-old policeman was killed at dawn on Thursday while guarding a residential area of the armed forces. In Concepcion, a youth aged 19 was killed when hit by a tear gas bomb thrown by riot police.

Florescia Varas, Santiago

The deaths bring to 68 those who have died since the protests started last May.

The most important political event of these last three days was the massive demonstration by more than 70,000 last Tuesday. Near the railway station, along Santiago's main avenue, The Alameda, thousands of people came from all parts of the city carrying posters with portraits of former President Allende, along with Chilean flags and placards of the Communist and Socialist parties and the Christian Democratic Youth.

At sunset, a lone flat of the "Movement of the Revolutionary Left" (MIR) was raised, while the demonstrators shouted slogans against General

Pinochet. The event ended as all present, some with tears in their eyes, sang the national hymn, while they held high burning torches.

Similar events were held in Valparaiso, Concepcion, Temuco and Punta Arenas. "This demonstrates that the people are waiting for their leaders to lead them in their struggle for the recuperation of democracy," said the organizer, former Christian Democratic Senator Jorge Avanderos.

The outstanding characteristic of the demonstration was the noticeable absence of political leaders and the large presence of the Marxist Left, especially of the Communist Party, which was in large part responsible for its efficiency.

Race against time to save ice-bound ships

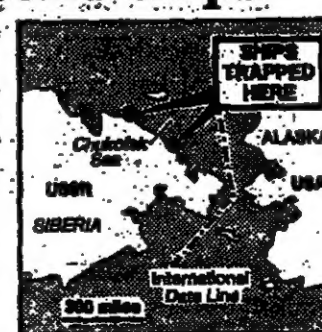
From Richard Owen, Moscow

Ice-breakers yesterday freed some of the ships trapped in the Arctic ice off the north-eastern coast of Siberia, but they are working against the clock to break through to those still immobilized.

On one of the ships was sunk and others are sinking fast in the ice cracks and holes. Reports from the rescue operation headquarters at Pevek, on the Sea of Chukotka, said the ice-breaker, Admiral Makarov, had freed the motorship Borya Tasurik.

Other vessels had been successfully led through "cracks which have formed in the solid ice", Tass said. The "rigorous Arctic" had suddenly shown mercy and the ice-breakers were taking advantage of easterly winds which had sprung up, causing the ice floes to move slightly.

The ships, 26 of which are in "serious difficulty", fell victim to unusually low temperatures in the Chukotka Sea more than two weeks ago.



The Nisr Sagaidak, a cargo vessel, sank after its crew was evacuated to Vladivostok by helicopter. Others, including the cargo ship, Kolya Myagkikh, were badly leaked and sinking.

It is unusual for the Russian media to report disasters unless they are on a large scale, and the emergency has been a talking-point in Moscow for several days.

Some 50 ships are trapped, giving Arctic rescue services their most difficult operation for 50 years.

TV bows to terrorists

From Our Correspondent, Madrid

Spain's state-owned television yesterday bowed to demands by Basque terrorists who had kidnapped an Army officer.

A communiqué setting out the terrorists' objections to the court martial of eight of their number was read during a national news bulletin yesterday afternoon.

The ETA organization said it would kill Captain Alberto

Martin, kidnapped on October 5, if a communiqué were not read in full.

The threat was communicated to Captain Martin's family.

The television directors said the communiqué would be read in full, but only after Captain Martin had been released. None the less, for the first time, the state television complied with ETA's demand.

Governor's Daniel act in the Sikh lions' den

From Michael Hamlyn, Chandigarh

The new Governor of the Punjab, Mr B. D. Pande, today put his head in the lion's mouth by going with his family to pay his respects to the guru of the Sikh religion in the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

No governor of the state has been to the holy city for the past 12 months since the troubles began here. The temple he will visit is not only the most holy shrine of the Sikhs, but also a sanctuary for the wildest elements in the present agitation.

On the steps outside the temple, where Mr Pande will walk, a deputy inspector-general of the Punjab police was assassinated five months ago.

He will meet leaders of the agitation while he is at the temple, which is a series of

cricket match between the northern zone of India and the West Indian touring side.

His day will include a visit to Jallianwallah, scene of the Amritsar massacre in 1919, and a Hindu temple close by.

The Hindus, too, need reassuring. As one prominent Hindu said to me: "To smoke out the killers and evil men inside the temple is long overdue."

In particular, he had in mind Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the spiritual leader, philosopher and financier of the extremists. "He is an evil influence," he said. "He must be stopped from spouting his evil and the only way to do that is physical."

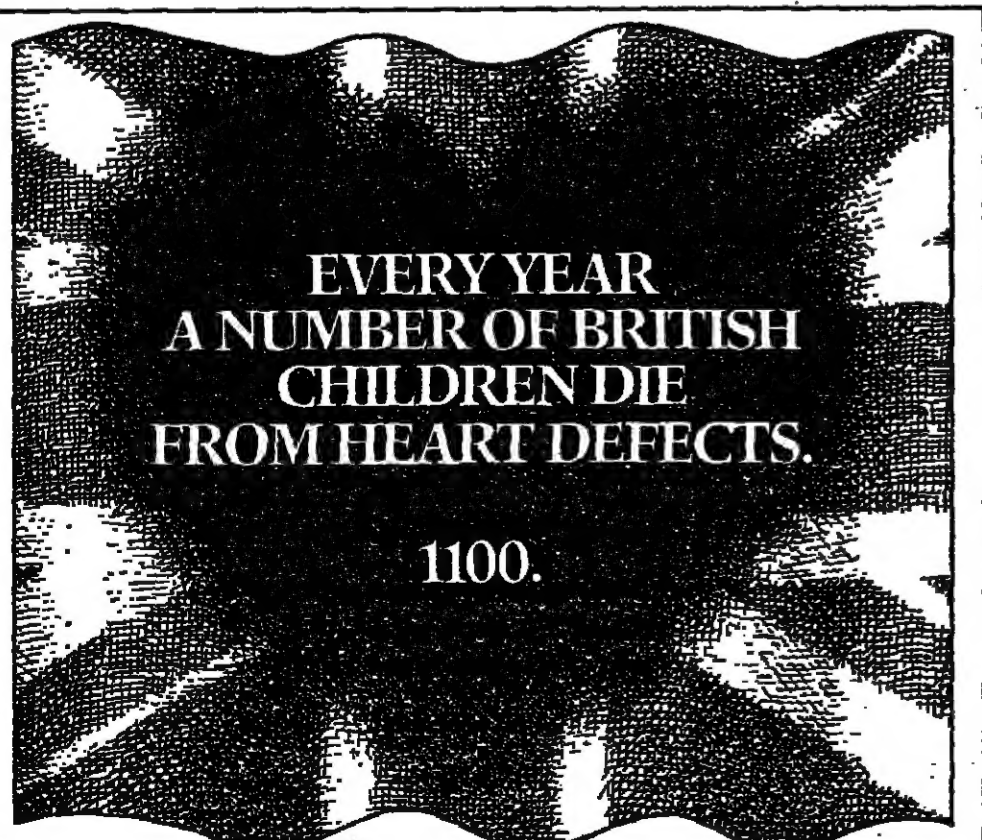
However, it seems unlikely that the new governor will authorize an intrusion into the

temple. I was told by an official in Delhi a few days ago that this would never be sanctioned.

Mr Prem Bhatia, editor of The Tribune, the most prominent paper in Chandigarh, said: "It is easier to get away with murder in Punjab than to steal a bicycle." The editor, who travels with an armed bodyguard, urges a determined effort to capture a gang of killers who have preyed on Hindus.

He also indicated that the police force was demoralized as a result of the troubles and had some sympathy with the agitation.

"The trouble with the change of administration is that by and large they are having to use the same tools as the last and those instruments are ineffective."



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*Based on official figures of deaths among children under 15 from congenital diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Britain: 1980).

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East-West missile tensions

Warsaw Pact's dual onslaught

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Warsaw Pact yesterday launched what one diplomat described as a "double warhead" communiqué aimed simultaneously at Western governments and public opinion and designed to deter the imminent deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe.

Moscow and its allies caused surprise by saying the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles should continue even if no agreement is reached by the end of the year, but left deliberately vague what would happen if the Nato deployment was not deferred, leaving open the possibility that Russia might walk out of the talks.

The communiqué, issued by Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact after a two-day meeting in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, said there was still an opportunity for attaining an accord at Geneva.

If no agreement was reached it was essential that talks should not be allowed to lapse, and that the less the continuation of the conditions of the renunciation by the United States and its

allies of their schedule for deploying new medium-range missiles.

This ungainly wording, which appeared in the Russian version as well and was not an awkward translation, was taken by most diplomatic observers to mean that Russia would continue talking, provided cruise and Pershing were not deployed in December.

Diplomats said this amounted to pressure on Nato governments to delay the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 in Europe in the hope that an agreement with Moscow could be hammered out. The communiqué said the Soviet Union would be prepared to continue its "unilateral freeze" on SS20 deployments in European Russia while the talks continued past the December deadline.

Western experts say Moscow has in fact been deploying SS20s in breach of its self-imposed moratorium, and that the postponement of cruise and Pershing deployments would be

a huge psychological gain for Russia.

Diplomats said the communiqué - markedly moderate in tone - was principally aimed at Western public opinion, while persistent Soviet threats of a walkout were intended to alarm Western governments.

Two weeks ago President Andropov turned down President Reagan's latest Geneva proposals in a profoundly pessimistic statement which said that illusions of doing business with Washington had been finally dispelled. Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior party official, said in Hamburg this week that Moscow would break off the talks if the deployments went ahead.

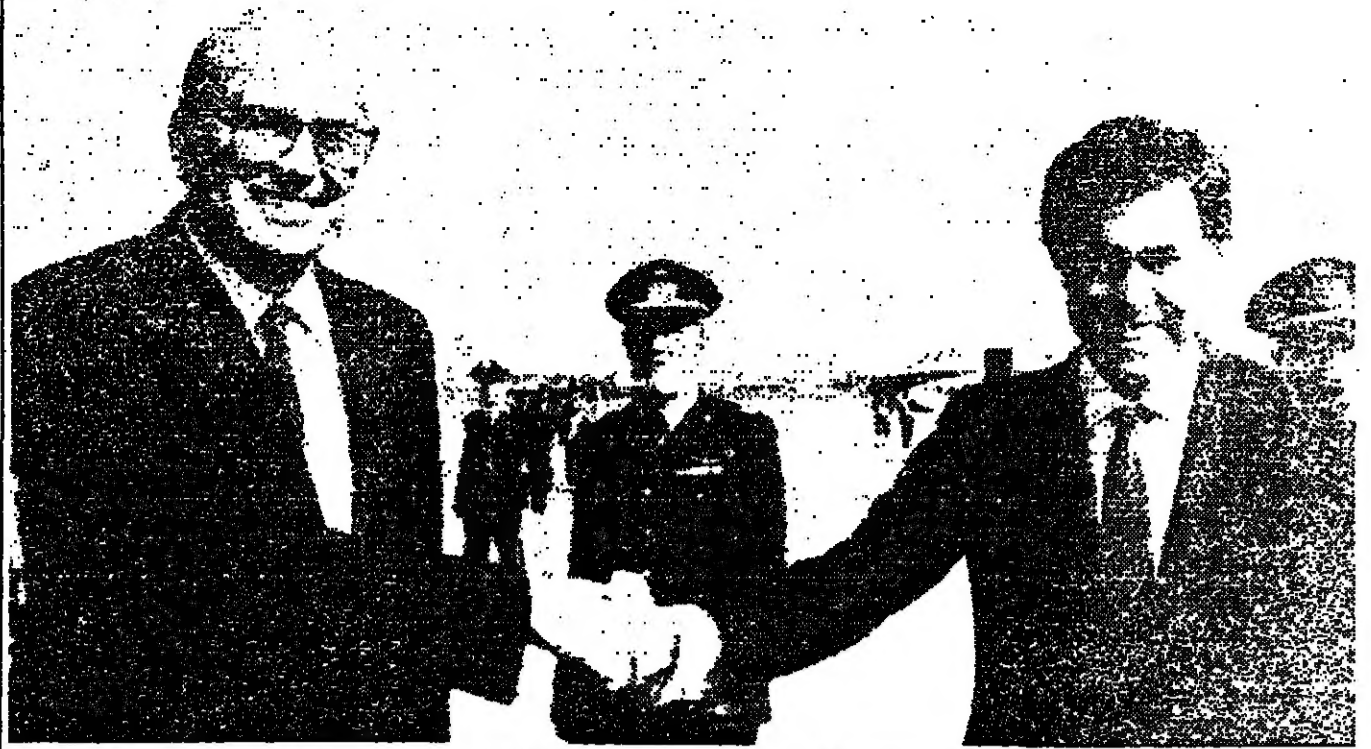
Moscow's "hard and soft" approach, offering continuation of the talks if the deployments are deferred, and threatening catastrophe if they are not, is likely to be elaborated in Mr Andrei Gromyko's talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart, in Vienna today. It is also

expected to dominate a crucial speech by Mr Andropov in Sofia next week.

The Warsaw Pact statement from Sofia made no reference to the kind of retaliatory measures outlined by Marshal Viktor Kulikov on Thursday night. Marshal Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander-in-chief, said Russia would deploy additional nuclear weapons to offset Nato's growing nuclear might in Europe and would also take corresponding counter measures with regard to US territory.

Similar warnings have been given over the past six months but have still not been spelt out in detail.

The Sofia communiqué said the situation had grown more dangerous since the last Warsaw Pact summit in January and June. The imminent Nato deployments - for which practical preparations were already under way - posed an exceptional danger.



Latin friendship: Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, being welcomed yesterday at Rome airport by his fellow Socialist, Señor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister. Señor González is to have an audience of the Pope during his two-day official visit to Italy.

West blamed for Polish ills

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

With a rattle of sabres and a barrage of cold-war rhetoric, Communist Party leaders yesterday attacked the United States and Nato for trying to undermine socialism in Poland and launched fresh criticism of the Nobel peace award to Mr Lech Walesa.

The anti-Western propaganda here has reached a pitch unequalled since the first days of martial law almost two years ago.

The latest attack came at a plenary session of the Communist Party's policy setting Central Committee, meeting for two days in Warsaw to strengthen ideological control and demonstrate to Poles - and, more importantly, to Moscow - that the Marxist world view is distinctly different from that offered by the Catholic Church.

Outside the portals of the party, the tug-of-war between Solidarity supporters and the authorities continues. In Nowa Huta, the steel city adjoining Cracow, several hundred Solidarity demonstrators clashed with police, who used tear gas and water cannon, after a Mass said for a young worker killed in riots a year ago.

In Gdansk, Father Henryk Jankowski, the shipyard priest and friend of Mr Walesa, was summoned for questioning at the local police headquarters, on Thursday. *Trybuna Ludu*, the party newspaper, hinted that meat rations may have to be cut - an augury of potential future unrest.

The first instinct of the Party, however, is still to blame the West for the aggravation of the Polish crisis. "The opponents with whom we are dealing today are openly supported by the

anti-socialist centres in the United States and other Nato countries," said Mr Jozef Czerwinski, presenting the Politburo's report to the Central Committee.

"The array of anti-Polish measures they employ is wide-ranging, from flagrant forms of discrimination (codeword for sanctions) to the specific policy of granting prizes and distinctions (a reference to Mr Walesa's Nobel award)."

The formula presented today was simple enough: the Polish Communist Party is going to close ranks and present a hard ideological front to the West while, at home the Party will purge itself of the corrupt or excessively bureaucratic, and draw closer to the workers.

That, at any rate, is the programme, but the infighting within the Party is still raging.

Setback for Craxi coalition

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi's two-month-old coalition Government has sailed into stormy waters with the rejection by Parliament of a decree on housing. The decree was part of a package of measures designed to regain control over public spending.

The decree was expected to bring in 8,000 to 9,000 billion lire (£3.375m to £3.800m) revenue next year by obliging the owners of Italy's estimated three billion houses built without local authority permits to declare their property, pay a fine and thus regularize their position.

But the decree, already in force, was thrown out in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday evening by 254 votes to 220. About 30 members of the Government parties were believed to have sided with the Opposition in the secret ballot. Subsequently a decree cutting pensions expenditure scraped through with a four-vote majority.

These were the first important votes in a package of spending cuts and austerity measures intended to limit to about 90,000 billion lire (£38,000m) next year's public spending deficit, which otherwise would top 120,000 billion lire (£50,600m).

Race is on to succeed Luns

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Lord Carrington has become the unwilling front runner in the race to become the next Secretary-General of Nato. It is a job his career and reputation fit him to do admirably, but he may not in the end be offered it because he is British.

The alliance is heavily reliant for both its conventional and nuclear defence forces on the United States and as a result there is no argument about the fact that the supreme military commander is always an American. Because of that the Secretary-General is never an American and the post is seen by the smaller countries as one which helps to give them a voice in high places as well as considerable prestige.

Because of Britain's close links with the United States and because it is a nuclear power in its own right, there is a strong feeling in many European Nato capitals that this important position should really not be given to a Briton.

The view is that Britain is so strong militarily and so close to America in its defence viewpoint that it would be healthier for the alliance to have a Secretary-General from another country.

This has meant that since Lord Ismay retired in 1957 the job has been held by a Belgian, an Italian and two Dutchmen, including Dr Joseph Luns, who

has now let it be known he will announce his retirement in December.

Dr Luns has hung on to the job somewhat longer than was ever expected. But he decided some years ago to stay in office until the time scheduled for deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

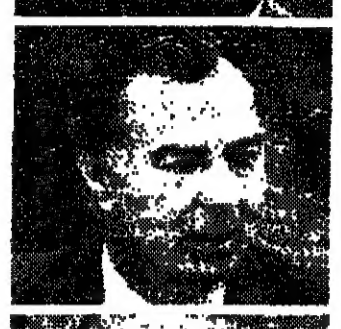
Failing an agreement to the contrary, the deployment will start in December and from then the military situation will be completely different making it an appropriate moment for a new Secretary-General to take office.

Dr Luns would like Lord Carrington to succeed him and canvassed him about the job some months ago. This week he told Dutch journalists that he thought the former Foreign Secretary would take over.

But consultation is still going on and there are already a number of distinguished hats in the ring alongside Lord Carrington's coronet.

They include those of two Belgians, Mr Leo Tindemans the present Foreign Minister, and Mr Henri Simonet, a former Foreign Minister.

But if it is still felt that it would be best to pick someone with Lord Carrington's stature, he is likely to be very difficult to convince. It is no secret that he loves his home in England and hates to leave it for long.



Hats in the ring: Lord Carrington, Mr Leo Tindemans and Mr Henri Simonet

Court delay on cruise decision

From John Best, Ottawa

A five member panel of judges has reserved a decision on whether the Canadian Government's plan to allow the testing of American cruise missiles in Canada violates the country's new charter of rights and freedoms.

The action, before the appeal division of the Federal Court, was adjourned after two days of legal argument, which ended with four of the five judges openly expressing reservations about the merits of the case against testing.

The case is considered a landmark here in that it bears on the extent to which executive decisions are subject to challenge in the courts under the rights charter.

The charter guarantees Canadians the right to "life, liberty and security of the person".

The Government contends that its decision last summer in favour of the testing programme is beyond the reach of the courts, being in the realm of foreign affairs and defence.

It holds that the new rights charter does not affect the traditional authority of a Cabinet under the parliamentary system.

'Free' petrol in Belgian price war

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

Motorists have been queuing for up to three hours at a filling station in the Brussels suburb of Woluwe-Saint-Pierre for "free" petrol. All they are being asked to pay is value-added tax and local dues - roughly 80p a gallon.

This is the most drastic move yet in the price war between the main oil companies all through the autumn.

It began when Mobil cut prices by about 4p a gallon, because its automated service stations were saving it so much money.

As the war heated up, Mobil kept slashing prices ahead of its competitors and they are now about 40p a gallon below the normal retail price.

This led the rival Seda chain, the Belgian subsidiary of Conoco, to "give" petrol away at the one station in an attempt to force the Belgian Government to intervene.

Seda says the price being charged by Mobil constitutes unfair competition and is illegal.

Shell's Belgian subsidiary has offered to buy 4.5 million gallons of petrol from Mobil because it is so cheap.

The price war is causing problems for small privately-owned garages, which are unable to keep up. They have complained to the Economic Affairs Ministry.

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THE ARTS

Radio

Superannuated schoolboys

Perhaps the most depressing feature of the arms argument, once you have set aside the language of high seriousness in which it is couched, is the extent to which it is conducted like a squabble among superannuated schoolboys. Assertion meets counter assertion: 'Tis 'Tisn't 'Tis 'Tisn't.

"Cruise and Pershing are strategic weapons", protest the Soviets. "Oh no, they aren't", says the US and its allies. "Yes, they are", comes the retort. "And you've got no business to deploy them." "Oh yes, we have", cries Sheriff Reagan and his posse. "Cos you deployed the SS20 first." "That's different." "No, it's not." "It jolly well is!" "You take back your SS20, then we might take back our cruise and Pershing." "No!" "Right then, we're going to start deploying." "You do that and we'll deploy our SS22..." And so on, until billions of wasted pounds later we reach the SS122 and its American equivalent - which no one will agree to be equivalent - unless in the meantime the whole process has been terminated by a giant bang.

This unpromising scenario, sketched out on so many previous occasions by press and radio and TV, was once again the subject of discussion in *Countdown to Cruise* (producer, Anne Winder) which occupied a large part of last Monday's rescheduled Radio 4 evening. John Eidinow had prepared a report on Warsaw Pact v Nato armament (as seen by negotiators, etc) and this was interspersed with bits of studio discussion chaired by Professor Laurence Martin who had with him Professor Frank Barnaby, Sir Frank Cooper and Christopher Donnelly. This arrangement meant that each section of the report could be chewed over as it ended, a great improvement on the method which presents a blockbuster documentary and then requires the listener to keep it all in mind when at last the studio experts take over.

As one of these experts said, the present military and political situation is one from which there is no turning back. The alternatives then seem to be either to go on as before (which is crazy) or to find some slip road which will take us off our present highway to destruction.

David Wade

Montage of the Mob

To watch a programme like *The Making of Modern London* (LWT) is to be invaded by the sensation that we are living now in a twilight period after the heat and stress of the day. Last night's episode, *Riots and Reform*, documented what contemporary newspapers described as the rise of "King Mob", in the riots of 1886, the shops and the clubs of the West End were attacked by the unemployed, and it seemed as if these disturbances heralded a civil war between the west and east of the great city.

As last night's programme demonstrated, the poor were considered "different" to the point of being a separate race; physically, they were smaller than the middle class, and the police force (which marked Kathleen Ferrier's first intervention in the affairs of London) became the metropolitan equivalent of the forces sent overseas to subjugate and govern the savages.

This series, of which last night's episode was the last (more are planned), has been thoroughly researched and excellently documented, not least in the old films and photographs which have been used to illustrate the commentary. Images of the past are raised up, both near the remote like an hallucination which will not fade in its montage of such contemporary material, as well as in its interviews with the survivors of the period. *The Making of Modern London* has become an indispensable record of the last century.

Peter Ackroyd

People Show 89 Hampstead

By now, you know what to expect from this old team: dubious assertions of authority from Mark Long, victimized acrobatics from Emil Wolk, genial saxophone riffs from George Khan, and nothing much but cold stares from Chahine Yavroyan, doodling tuneless fragments at the keyboard and having as little as possible to do with his fellow performers.

The fact that these characters

Television



Baker versus Bragg: the culture clash returns

WEEKEND CHOICE

The autumnal shutters rise in both BBC's and ITV's shopwindows for the arts tomorrow night (they have hardly been pulled down at all on Channel 4), and there are some choice items on display. *Omnibus* (BBC 1, 9.50pm) returns with a double-decker, only half of which, a Richard Baker interview with Franco Zeffirelli, I have seen. Framed by excerpts from a full-throated (Domingo and Stratos) and elegantly photographed movie version of *La traviata*, the Zeffirelli reminiscences are not noticeably soured by the fact that the Italian's recent graph of cinema successes and flops shows more troughs than peaks. *Omnibus* is completed by a study of politics

in, not behind (pace Sir Peter Hall), contemporary British theatre. The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30pm) is given over wholly to Alan Benson's exploration of the landscapes and mindscapes of John Piper: an untroubled prospect in which, in Melvyn Bragg's telling phrase, the passing tyrannies of fashion have been worn down. In his eightieth year, Mr Piper continues to paint with no sign of decay in his art. But, as we see, decay continues to inspire his artistry. His watercolour of a ruined Suffolk church is as much an expression of his philosophy of life as it is an example of his affectionate brushwork.

Mr Bragg also has a finger (an executive producer's) in another of tomorrow's richer cultural pies. Book Four (Channel 4, 5.00pm) which Hermone Lee continues to present in such a brisk and attention-grabbing way that she severs all links between books and bookishness. She, the historical novelist Mary Stewart and the historian Michael Wood strike as many sparks in their studio chat about the probably non-existent King Arthur as flew out when sword met sword in the probably non-fought battle that, some say, brought the Arthurian legend to an end.

Peter Davalle

Theatre

Crossing the barrier of reality

and relationships are so fixed makes it possible for anything to happen in a People Show, as the most extreme theatricality is always going to hit a rock of actuality, and disappear into the most outlandish costume invariably heralds a bit of plain speaking to the house.

At all events its title, *Checkpoint*, makes good sober sense. There it is, a yellow and black border crossing in the middle of a pine forest, with a night-club entrance on one side and a bunker on the other where Long greets the day - shades of *Woyzeck* - by doffing

his tin hat and settling down to be shaved by Wolk, who sprays him up to the ears like a Schwarzwald cream cake and sticks a lighted candle in his mouth.

It would be pushing things to say there is a story, but there is certainly a theme to keep things on the rails, and one that lends itself perfectly to the team's gift for narrative transformation. What they offer is a guessing game on who these people are.

That barrier with its murky forest background (lit with marvellous atmospheric variety) is as potent a lo-and-be-

hold stage door as I have ever seen. Who will cross it next? A Brothers Grimm gnome (Andrew Dickson, walking on his knees).

Late in the evening, somebody drops the information that the opening hospital scene was a cloning operation, and the Harpo-like acrobat is, in fact, a false Wolk smuggled in from the other side, thus paving the way for a true or false finale, with Wolk charging through the forest between the bunker and the club so as to be in two places at the same time.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Plangent passion

Paul Esswood Wigmore Hall

So much scholarly ink has recently been expended investigating the differences between counterpointers, falsitists, male altos, *hautes-contre* and other manifestations of high-register singing by male voices, that one scarcely knows how to judge any practitioner of the art these days. What ought they to be singing? Perhaps the best answer is that given - at least by implication - by Paul Esswood's recital on Thursday night: "anything that suits my voice".

For Esswood devoted his main labour of love to claiming for his voice a work which cannot possibly have been intended for it: Schumann's *Liederkreis Op 39*. Freed from problems of authenticity, we could simply consider this as a wonderfully musical transposition. Schumann benefits from the piercing directness and intense focus that Esswood offers: rarely can the lines of "Ich kann wohl manchmal singen" have unfolded with so much plangency, so little protective vibrato.

Of course the absence of that protective covering means that

the listener is acutely aware of every variation in pitch, and there were moments in Esswood's performance, particularly near the start before he had settled down, where the voice focussed on not quite the right note. Tempi were very slow, dangerously so at times, though Esswood's superlative breath control carried him through almost every line.

There was no absence of passion, for - as we heard in the Purcell songs of the first half - Esswood's expressiveness is fiercely concentrated. When the voice unfolds easily, at the end of *Mondnacht* or in Purcell's "Fairest Isle", it is glorious. When it is contained, it can sometimes seem to lack variety: Caccini's "Amarilli" came out in monotone. But at its best, failing with desperation in Alessandro Scarlatti's "Toglietemi la vita", or soaring in Schumann's *Fruhlingssnacht*, it is an instrument of distinctive, unrivalled beauty.

John Constable was the reliable accompanist, good at the piano but a little under-imaginative at the harpsichord; Charles Medlam shaped the bass lines admirably and added a group of bass viol pieces.

Nicholas Kenyon

Bournemouth SO/Barshai Barbican

Rudolf Barshai has the precedent of other conductors, such as Erich Leinsdorf, for making his own arrangement of a concert suite from Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* in preference to any of the three the composer published. Of the various versions I have heard, though, this must be the least concerned with the eponymous lovers themselves, having nothing at all from what is usually called the "balcony scene" and its haunting love music.

Indeed, after Mr Barshai introduced his arrangement on Thursday night, I thought he might have followed Bellini's example and called the suite *Capulets and Montagues*. Four conservative movements are conservative movements with the street fight and duels, which gives the orchestra plenty to do but is not altogether the best music in the score.

Some of it also seemed unduly prolonged by the heaviness of rhythm in certain passages, the "Death of Mercu-

lio" being one example, and the movement Mr Barshai has titled "Romeo and Juliet's farewell", taken from their at its best, failing with desperation in Alessandro Scarlatti's "Toglietemi la vita", or soaring in Schumann's *Fruhlingssnacht*, it is an instrument of distinctive, unrivalled beauty.

It took a full eight years after the MacMillan ballet had a popular success at Covent Garden in 1965, before any gramophone would risk a recording of the complete score (now there are three), but at this concert Cecile Ousset's account of Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 3, with this very orchestra and conductor, could be bought on the spot in advance of the performance and, if one wished, autographed afterwards.

What I heard in the hall was forthright, assertive, passionately expressive in the lyrical passages and ultimately achieving more grandiloquence than grandeur. Prokofiev equated with Tchaikovsky. Despite the pianist's virtuosity, it relied on surface effect more than sensibility.

Noël Goodwin

THE TIMES DIARY

Convert Clark

Lord Clark, historian of civilization and art, was received into the Roman Catholic Church about 10 days before he died last May at the age of 79. Confirming this yesterday, Lady Clark said it was a decision which she believed had been maturing for most of his life but which he put off until he knew he was seriously ill. He was also concerned that his conversion should not upset his family and friends, which is why it did not become public knowledge until Thursday's memorial service at St James's Piccadilly.

Father Thomas Daly, an Augustinian priest from Hythe in Kent, where the Clarks have their home, told the congregation that Lord Clark had received the sacraments, though it galled that many failed to grasp what Father Daly said. Yesterday he told me he thought Lord Clark's research for his *Civilization* television series had helped influence him for the last remark that "civilization would have been lost if it hadn't been for the Catholic Church."

Lady Clark, herself a Catholic, said her husband had always had a profound Christian sensitivity; whenever he went into a church in search of works of art he would first kneel and pray.

● Has Dr Otto von Hapsburg, whose forebears ruled the Austro-Hungarian empire, fully adjusted to his role as a West German MEP? Told of an impending Austro-Hungarian soccer match, he replied: "Who are we playing?"

Waterloo

The Duke of Wellington is about to beat a retreat from his perch outside the Royal Exchange in London. The City of London Corporation has approved a plan to refurbish the underground public lavatories beneath him and build a new roof. This will mean that the listed statue will be moved back some way for the duration of the work.

BARRY FANTONI



"There's talk of turning it into a bingo hall"

On the dry side

Imagine the surprise of the *Weekend World* presenter, Brian Walden, when Neil Kinnock, having declined to appear on the London Weekend TV programme last Sunday, turned up on Channel 4's late-night chat show for young adults, *Loose Talk*, a couple of days later. Grilled lightly by a rambling Steve Taylor, Kinnock played up his youth and his informality. The only revelation was that he is a poor feminist. When asked whether he did the washing-up, he replied: "Certainly not."

Uneconomic

I should not necessarily trust the horseracing judgment of Martin Graham, sports editor of the London School of Economics' student newspaper, if I were a student there. Graham, reputedly a whizzkid racing tipster, is the man urging the student union to invest a £10,000 windfall in a racehorse. I asked him on Thursday if he had good tips for the day. Indeed he had: Sheer Heights in the first race at Newmarket. I backed it. As far as I know it is still running.

Sir John Betjeman rallied remarkably from his recent heart attack when his childhood teddy bear Archibald was rushed to his hospital bedside. The occasion demanded to be appropriately recorded. Gavin Ewart, friend and fellow poet, decided. The poet Laureate, who is now recovering at his home in Chelsea, may find that Ewart's poem *Rush That Bear* has not a little in common with his own *The Arrest of Oscar Wilde at the Cadogan Hotel*.

There's a breathless hush over Crescent and Square and the Gardens are sad and still while everybody, yes, everywhere, wonders: Will Sir John go over the Hill?

The agonised cry goes up: Rush that bear to his grieving, tormented side! This is the comfort, in his despair, far and wide. All wish for him, tearful-eyed! This is the single more-than-joy that can conquer him in his need - Archibald, seventy years of joy, of joy indeed, As Venerable as Bede!

So take him by taxi, by tube or by train, Fly him so high in the air! Give us some hope, let us breathe again (oh, if we dare!) and speedily RUSH THAT BEAR!

PHS

Hounded out by hypocrisy

by Jock Bruce-Gardyne

experience as a successful young entrepreneur that the Tory benches were felt to be in need of. He soon made many friends - and no enemies (on either side of the Commons) that I was aware of. Yet he was no sycophant or toady, never making any secret of his personal commitment to the social market wing of Tory philosophy that was somewhat out of fashion in the early 1970s.

Within two years of his arrival he was appointed parliamentary private secretary to Michael Heseltine, then at the Department of Industry. Following the election defeat of 1974, Parkinson moved into the Whips' Office, that nursery of ministers who have to care their eventual reward by the long hours and tedium of managing the Westminster machine. The whips' task was complicated by the slow reconciliation of many Tories to the change of leadership in 1975, but seemed to retain the confidence of both wings of the party, while never making any secret of his own loyalty and enthusiasm for the new leadership.

Following the 1979 election victory he gained his due reward with promotion to minister of state under John Nott at the trade department. It soon turned out to have been an inspired choice. A senior minister at the head of a trade delegation can open essential doors, and Parkinson gained rave notices from the businessmen who travelled with him. He could, as one leading exporter said to me at the time, "charm the birds off the trees".

Even so his appointment to succeed Lord Thorneycroft as party chairman in the autumn of 1981

came as something of a surprise. He took over at an awkward moment. The conflict between the "wets" and "dries" in the parliamentary party was at its height, and his predecessor had raised some eyebrows with his public admissions of "rising damp" and open scepticism about ministerial claims that the recovery was underway.

Central Office - for which the party chairman has direct responsibility - was in a state of some disarray, with lingering bitterness about the absorption and apparent down-grading of the Tory Research Department and controversy about some of Lord Thorneycroft's appointments.

Once again, Parkinson proved adept at raising morale and reconciling personalities. But it was, of course, the Falklands war that really put him to the test. Just six months out of middle-rank responsibility, and still not formally in the Cabinet, he found himself member, with Francis Pym, John Nott and Willie Whitelaw, of the Prime Minister's War Council. While his colleagues had the operational responsibility for managing the war and the accompanying negotiations, his job was to tell the nation what was going on and to keep in close touch with the back benches.

He was seldom off television, and seldom - if ever - put a foot wrong. Critics murmured that he was included in the inner cabinet to give the Prime Minister an extra vote. That did less than justice to the importance of his role as spokesman for the Government at a time when the nation stayed at home to watch the news from the South Atlantic evening after evening.

The reputation of a Tory Party chairman has a lot to do with the outcome of an election when he is in the seat, and Cecil Parkinson was plainly headed for high office after June 9. There was, as it turned out, too little time to tell how he would have fared as overlord of the new conglomerate of Trade and Industry. The two departments have always had a very different ethos. Industry is instinctively paternalist, Trade laissez-faire. When Keith Joseph mooted reorganising the two departments in 1980, the impression was that it was to be a takeover by Trade in all but name, and Industry fought a fierce and successful rearguard battle against it. When the merger came after the general election, it looked as though Industry had got its way. Parkinson, however, seemed to be giving a rather different message. At any rate the public statements and the interviews he gave in his new office displayed determination to have no truck with the pressures for protection. It will be interesting to see which way his successor will come down.

Meanwhile, a talented, likeable and energetic public servant departs into the shadows. The whole depressing episode will soon be forgotten and any damage to the Government will prove ephemeral. Those who spoke of Cecil Parkinson as a potential future prime minister were going over the top: it may be that he had reached about his limit. But we ought to pause and ask ourselves what chance we have of attracting and holding men and women of the calibre we need in government if we allow them to be hounded out by such a press campaign and innuendo.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

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Alan Franks records a rambling discourse by John Hillaby

Oracle of the great outdoors

John Hillaby may have been upstaged, for the moment, by the man who has spent six-and-a-half years walking from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska, but, having already published four books on his marathon strolls, he remains Britain's best-known walkaholic. Knowing that he had just completed an account of his latest domestic epic, *Journey Home*, I decided it was high time to hear him on the hoof, and was frankly disappointed when he mooted a ramble on Hampstead Heath.

This from the man whose colossal journeys rival those of William Cobbett and Celia Fiennes (bearing in mind that those two had horses), and who 15 years ago chronicled so graphically his walk from Land's End to John o' Graats, all but avoiding the tarmac. Hillaby, now 66, has put a giraffe round the equivalent of three earths in his life. Apart from his two pedestrian epics on home soil, he has walked the depth of Europe, 1,100 miles in northern Kenya, much of the Appalachians, and countless lesser itineraries besides.

He looks like a mountain goat, with a figure as well kept and as lean as a man half his years, despite having been in his time a bit of a boozier and a libertine. Dogs seem to take a dislike to him, partly because of the silver facial hair and partly because of the deformity suggested by the rucksack.

Eventually he agreed to walk the easternmost sector of the South Downs Way, along the switchback chalk of the Seven Sisters and then inland from Cuckmere Haven to Ailfriston via Lifford. Not too ambitious for one who used to fill his rucksack with weightlifter's weights and telephone directories to get in trim for his stints of 25 miles a day.

My first sighting of Hillaby's social promiscuity, which he turns to such good account in his books, took place in the taxi between Eastbourne Station and Beachy Head when he announced that he "and my young friend here" were down for the day to prospect the local taxi industry with a view to setting up a firm. He got a distinctly dusty answer. There would be the small matter of getting a licence and taking on an entrenched opposition, one driver per thousand of the population. Still, if Hillaby ever does break into the taxi business down there, he has also discovered from the same source that morose clients asking for Beachy Head are to be viewed with suspicion, the suicide rate from that buttress having topped the 20 mark last year.

By the time we had mounted the fourth Sister, Hillaby had made contact with two pairs of away-day pensioners, one of whom came from within spitting distance of his cottage on the North York Moors. He snatched a camera from the other pair and suggested they pose against the sweep of the coastline. She had a blue rinse hairdo and he was wearing a car-coat, and just for a moment they believed him when he said he usually charged a fiver for this service.

Greater authorities than his companion that day have cast him in the role of a latter-day Cobbett, the rural rider, and the parallel may be a little scrutiny. But first the dissimilarity: Cobbett was by birth a Tory and by persuasion a radical, while Hillaby's social mobility has run in another direction. Cobbett's obsessions were agrarian, while Hillaby's, though apolitical, are more eclectic. Cobbett's writing was always engaged - frequently enraged - while Hillaby's travelling mind is for the most part of an open cast.

The linking factor is a passionate concern for the countryside and the myriad things which that word contains. Indeed, in Hillaby's recent writing there is a sudden and terrible violence which barges aside the lyrical, laconic voice to have a crack at the Lincolnshire landowners and the destruction of more than 130,000 miles of hedgerow in 10 years.

Few writers have exerted a greater

influence upon him than Celia Fiennes. "Ah Celia, Celia," he speaks of her as if she were a dead ancestor, which in a sense she is. "You know, she was a literate, it was such a word, that is to say she was devoid of a grammatical sense, she spoke from the heart, did Celia. She was just like a sensitized plate, with this immediate reaction to atmospheres."

In his latest epic, from Cumbria to London via Yorkshire and East Anglia, his path intertwines with hers at many points, and when it does he manages to convey an uncanny sense of having a familiarity with the spot which stretches far beyond his own recall, simply because "Celia was here".

But as he says, with Celia (and the same applies to all travel writers), you need to know what her prejudices were; you need to know that she was anti-royalist with every fibre of her being; that her parents, uncles, grandfather and great grandfather had all been bound up in the Civil War, and that she was goaded ever onwards by the need to know who was left of the old dispensation and what had become of her father's friends.

With Hillaby, curiosity is also the spur. "This is one of the essences of walking. If you don't know what's round the corner then for God's sake, no matter what the weather, no matter what your circumstances, just get round that corner and get a new view on life. Because most of us, certainly, we do lead rather humdrum lives."

Anyone who has read *Journey Through Britain* with enjoyment will sympathize with the sentiment, even though that last statement is contentious. The journey was the thing, the self-imposed compulsion to get from A to Z on Shanks' pony, never mind how lonely that form of transport seemed to be when it came to negotiating the conurbations. But the man is such a cultural omnivore, deeply schooled in botany, geology, literature and social history, that every new perspective throws up a colossal range of allusive openings from which he fashions his diversions. Stepping through his pages you see the countryside turn into a huge dome with a million different shades.

Six miles out of Eastbourne and Hillaby was blowing a little as we climbed the final Sister, but then he had been doing all the talking. "I don't know what's happened to all the wild thyme. We've not seen much of it this morning. Used to be the commonest thing round here. It was wild thyme and a few of the other weeds that formed the food plants of the famous blue butterfly, for which the downs were well known... look down there; this very small blue recumbent thistle is a chalk indicator. Milkwort. The little orange jobs there which look like dandelions but are not, they are an enormously complicated group of plants called hawkweed. They're built in this recumbent form so that all these very strong winds don't knock out their seed heads."

What, I wondered, as we scrambled down a well-beaten chalk pavement into the Cuckmere Estuary, had first brought the young Hillaby to a knowledge of flora and fauna. "Well, I suppose you could put it down to old John, my paternal grandfather. He would give me a cuff round the ear if I didn't learn as many plant names, the Latin as well as the English; as he said I should on that particular day. When I came down south I expected everyone to have the same knowledge... Mang on a moment. Can you hear that? Kee-a, kee-a, kee-a. That's what you hear the BBC gull. It's the fellow you hear everywhere from *Desert Island Discs* to Whitby shore and Brighton Pier."

When it comes to observing that most varied of genera, *homo sapiens*, Hillaby finds the pub a



Taking everything in his stride: Hillaby at Ailfriston



rewarding specimen tray. In remote communities, as well as in the horse-braced habitats of the commuting bourgeoisie, he has often been taken as some kind of gentleman tramp or headcase, but that is the patron's problem. Anyway, he is used to irreverence from his fellow drinkers. When he goes to the Savage Club, which he calls his caravanserai, the members say: "You know, everything about that fellow Hillaby is phoney. Calls himself a Yorkshireman but he was born in Margate, poses as a science correspondent but he can't add up; and his hair looks like a wig - and it's not."

As we ploughed our way towards Ailfriston he described his rise thus: "Soon after school I joined the *Dorsetshire District News*. Actually, I used to call myself the foreign correspondent because I worked in Batley... I used to write about things like the sex life of the Yorkshire natural history journal in those days. Then I joined the *South Yorkshire Times* in a hell-hole called Mexborough. Come the war I joined the Gunners in Sheffield, and from then on I never looked forward. After a spell with D. C. Thompson in Glasgow I went on *The Guardian* as zoological correspondent... our student of natural history just returned from Regents Park. Found myself trying to report nuclear physics for them the first prototype nuclear reactors at Harwell and that sort of thing."

If he is painting himself as a charlatan, that is a rather harsh verdict on someone whose very strength has been to stand with one foot in the aficionado's camp and the other in that of the laity. What he grasped during his next decade working as European science correspondent for the *New York Times*,

was that there is a profession to be had from "becoming an expert on experts". Five minutes into the George at Ailfriston and Hillaby had established that in a previous incarnation, our photographer had been a philosophy lecturer at Santa Barbara University, California.

At Lewes Station a warm gambit to the rather bemused ticket collector "Good you suppose we shall have a good journey?" The man thought for a moment and replied guardedly: "Well, that really depends on you, doesn't it. Depends how you play it."

An early start on Hampstead Heath the following morning with his third wife and travelling companion Katie, but also not early enough for a sighting of that famous local exemplar of *homo pedestrius*, Michael Foot. "A splendid man, Foot," said Hillaby. "Cut above the rest of the politicians, I would say. He should have stuck to journalism. Marvellous journalist."

Hillaby, with his freakish ear, caught the call of a nuthatch above the traffic and pursed his lips to pipe a return of Morse in his direction. And there's a bullfinch. Do you hear that? Listen: "Dieu, dieu, dieu." It says. Actually it's the most godless creature about, nipping the cherry blossom. Been struck off the protected birds list, I think."

Down into the wooded vale, where of an early evening muffled police horses disperse the gay tourists and their often distinguished clients, and then up into West Meadows. Here it was that the young zealot Hillaby and his mates smashed the LCC drainage that was trenching the water away from a bog in the thicket. That was 30 years ago, and now the bog has been designated a site of special scientific interest.

Back home again via Heath Drive and Redington Road, "Shrinkville", the plush colony of the Hampstead psychiatrists. Over the skyline in the middle distance hang a pair of cranes, the "can'tever variety." "Magnificent, aren't they. What modern sculpture could compare with that?"

In his latest, and maybe last, marathon, Hillaby hooes it to the very end, even when the last rural gesture of Epping Forest has given out and he is being buffed by the great slabs of displaced air from the juggernauts on the North Circular. No tubes, no hitch-hiking; just the glorious lunacy of outdoors' most determined celebrant.

Journey Home is published by Constable on Monday, price £7.95.

Keith Waterhouse

Wanted: a soapbox for the dovecot

My thumbnail contribution to the recent Edinburgh Television Festival was a mocking comparison between a fictitious week of programmes on Channel 4 and an even more fictitious week on a non-existent Channel 5.

The idea behind Channel 5 is that it too caters for minorities, but not vicious ones (to use the adjective always applied to non-members of the silent majority).

Thus, ranged against Wheelchair Theatre on Channel 4 (*Sludge*: black comedy about alienated youth on job creation scheme at symbolic sewage farm) The other minority channel offers Channel 5 Amateur Matinee (3m 3f in *The Reluctant Debutante*). Four's sports line-up featuring dyletic *Scrabble*, Rastafarian chess (black pieces only) and *Positive Discrimination* Cricket is matched by Five's whippet-racing results, live dominoes, and running round Leeds Town Hall before the clock has finished striking twelve. On Four, the long-delayed (due to writer's block) first part of *Living With Failure*. On Five: *Collecting Cheese Labels*. And so on.

Not to be taken entirely seriously, obviously. But not to be taken entirely frivolously, either. My contention is that any social historian wishing to pinpoint a typical specimen of a British minority group (even a minority be typical) Yes, of minorities) would still, even in these abstruse 1980s, be better advised to browse through the leisure pursuits pages of *Exchange & Mart* than the *Aspinpro* and *Gay London* sections of *Time Out*.

In *Exchange & Mart* a workshop always has been and ever will be that shed or attic wherein the home hobbyist readies his fretsaw machine. In *Time Out* it is a seminar for activists in the cause, let us hear it, for the vocational minorities - who, by the way, can often be as misunderstood and put upon as their noisier counterparts, sometimes more so. Remember how the ILEA gave the Scouts a hard time - and think how the 1st Islington Alternative Scout Troop might have fared by comparison.

The slogan is equal time (and equal grants, and equal muscle) for the vocational minorities, who in their turn must far outnumber the vocational initiatives, and indeed probably account for most of the population. And as for Channel 5: perhaps it is not so non-existent as that. Browsing through the cable TV listings in Columbus, Ohio, a while ago, I found a two-hour programme on flower-arranging. I was told it was quite popular. Eat your heart out, Channel 4.

Mrs Pooter's Diary by Keith Waterhouse was published this week by Michael Joseph at £7.95.

Peter Nichols

Why you're chicken crossing the road

The new Highway Code has qualities that raise it well above the level of other recent fiction. It is not cast in diary form. Though the pictures don't pop up, they are simple and colourful. The text is in clear English in the style of *Which?*. There is no jargon and no long words are used where short ones will do - a pedestrian, for example, becomes A Road User On Foot. Why then, when it is so up-to-date, is it out of touch with actual conditions on the roads today? Anyone who has been away for ten years or so should think twice before trusting it to offer any 'own' supplement, based not on a golden age of the early 1970s, but on life today.

THE ROAD USER ON FOOT

General: It is as well to remember an AA spokesman's description of the roads today: "A New Yorker, for instance, would expect to cross a safety when the sign says 'Walk'. In Britain, no such rights exist, except on zebras and pelicans, which are covered in The Code. Crossing the road: Don't stand too near the edge, look both ways (with glasses if worn), wait till there is no traffic near and walk across, don't run. If no gap occurs after 20 minutes, face away from oncoming traffic, step off boldly and run for the other side, hoping traffic will squeal to a halt, swerve or mount the kerb to avoid you.

Persons past the springing age do tend to interrupt the traffic flow. The Minister of Transport has been considering a new crossing, the code for Road Users On-Foot over 55. This would be parked at intervals by mobile teams of armed police. Senior Road Users On-Foot would line up (not too near the edge) with proof of age and/or infirmity and await the arrival of panda cars or one of the new armoured-plated rhino cars. Breaks in traffic would be forced at gunpoint, perhaps six times a day, at scheduled points on main roads.

The scheme may call for the formation of para military bands, as the police have said they would rather not add traffic control to their already heavy workload guarding unpopular Cabinet ministers, fighting pacifists and putting in well-paid overtime at football matches. They propose instead regular MOT tests. Road User On-Foot over 55 would be liable to annual examination of all working parts (eyesight, with glasses if worn, degree of fading, etc - would it be tested on the photo certificate, which would be displayed at the kerb before the User threw himself on the mercy of the Road User on Wheels.

THE ROAD USER ON WHEELS

Light: Traffic lights do not mean what they used to. Red means 'go faster'. The number of cars allowed

to pass after the light turns red is six at the moment of writing, but this varies. Green means "slow down bit" (if travelling over 50 mph) in case any of the six cars is still crossing after their lights have changed to a warning light. Amber in any form means "go". Speed Limits (for built-up areas, 30 mph etc) are minimum. If you see anyone going slower, use your horn. To slow down before a red light when every other Road User On Wheels is going faster is dangerous, not to mention chicken. Road Users On Wheels going slower than 30 are the second biggest menace of the roads today after Road Users On Foot (see also motorways).

Motor bikes must not keep to the roadside as they used to. They must weave their way through traffic in any way they can. They must not wait at green lights or zebras, pelicans or dodos like anyone else. They must keep their lights on at all times. If they cannot break through the traffic, they must cross over and drive along the other side of the road in the face of oncoming Road Users On Wheels, who must move out of the way. This applies above all to those motor bikes working for Pony Express, Wells Fargo, Santa Fe Trail or any of the other message services set up to drive the ordinary post out of business. Pony Express drivers must keep their intercoms playing at top volume, even when they leave them outside a cafe while they have lunch.

Motorways: Lane discipline is vital. To avoid sleep, move across as often as you can. Do not drop to the outside 70 mph minimum except on the inner lane. Even here, if flashed by container trucks or Senior Citizens Coaches, you must get over on to the hard shoulder.

Do not hinder cars, trucks or other Road Users On Wheels who wish to do a ton in the middle and outer lanes. This may postpone Britain's economic recovery and is not unpatriotic. Remember, it is not your business to interfere with other Road Users' freedom. If you try, they'll most likely kill you.

Headlights must be kept on at all times, except when flashing. Flashing by an oncoming vehicle means: ● There is a police car somewhere between here and Bristol.

● I am new on this container truck and am trying to switch on the screen washers.

● This coach is out of control and has already broken through the crash barrier so ferociousakegetout-the-way.

Heavy Goods Vehicles: These have right of way on pavements, at corners where there is no other way for them to turn. It is no defence in law to claim that you were pushing a pram or wheelchair in the shelter of an overhanging Tudor house.

The author is a playwright. His last play was *Poppo*, produced by the Royal Shakespeare Company.



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THE PRIME MINISTER

Mrs Thatcher yesterday had to make one of the most difficult speeches of her career. The Tories had assembled at Blackpool to celebrate their one hundredth anniversary conference, the June election victory, and to be inspired with a vision of the task to be completed in the Government's second term. The third of those objectives was the most pressing. Even without the background buzz provided by the Parkinson affair it was hard during the week to hear much clear presentation of future policy from the platform speakers. Sadly for the Tories the conference which ended yesterday will almost certainly be remembered as the Parkinson conference, much as Blackpool 1963 was recalled as the start of the fight for the Macmillan succession.

It was thus Mrs Thatcher's fate to have to pull the conference together in two ways. She had to provide a general overview of the Government's priorities and policies for the next term; and she had to take Conservatives' minds off the distractions of the Parkinson affair. That, in spite of all wishes to the contrary, had not been dispelled by careful techniques of conference management or the apparent willpower of the Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson to ride out the storm by arguing that it was a private matter which did not impinge on Mr Parkinson's position as an important member of the Cabinet.

In fact Mrs Thatcher's second task was achieved for her yesterday by Mr Parkinson's resignation. After Miss Keays' statement it was almost inconceivable that he could stay in office any further without becoming an intolerable liability to his Prime Minister, his colleagues and the Party at large. Applause yesterday greeted the announcement of his resignation. Were they the same hands who had clapped him in and out of that very hall on Wednesday, and lauded every reference to him by speakers the previous day? Perhaps, then, frailty is his name.

In the aftermath of Mr Parkinson's resignation, therefore, and at the end of a week of uncertainty, the conference was looking for a lead from Mrs Thatcher. She judged it right. It was not to be an occasion for any knockabout. She looked well, to dispel the recurring suspicion among many of her supporters that she has not fully recovered from her eye operation. She spoke clearly, to give some order to the Government's sense of priorities. It was a speech which had no great sense of inspiration, but, instead offered a coherence in presenting the arguments for a whole range of policies which most of her ministers at present seem to lack.

Although the Prime Minister spoke in generalities about taxation, welfare, employment, and arms control, she put these aspects of policy in a general context which should now provide her Party with the basis on which to go out and argue the case in more detail. Mrs Thatcher is at her best reducing issues to their fundamentals. It may sound simplistic to wise mortals. But they seem to forget that the world is made up of individuals who should be addressed as individuals in language which means something to the individual. When she is up against it, Mrs Thatcher has a habit of going back to her instincts before presenting her case to the world. She was up against it yesterday, and she was true to her instincts.

Having rescued the conference from its travail, however, what price will Mrs Thatcher pay in terms of her own personal authority for the wounding which the whole Party has sustained from the Parkinson affair? After all she has played one of the principal parts in a human tragedy. Can she entirely escape from its tragic consequences? Can it be put behind her as decisively and neatly as she put it behind the conference yesterday in her opening injunction to her supporters not to forget the man who had so brilliantly organised the election campaign which they have been celebrating all week? More detailed examination of the chronology and of the Prime Minister's role in it, suggests that Mr Parkinson's close connection with the election triumph had a crucial, if unfortunate, bearing on the judgment and sense of timing both of Mrs Thatcher and her minister.

Mrs Thatcher knew the full facts of the case on polling day. Her instincts then would have favoured the preservation of the family unit. However, if Mr Parkinson at the time signified his intention to procure a divorce and marry Miss Keays, it would have been unusually hard for the Prime Minister - even without the election bells ringing in her ears - to have denied him a position in her Cabinet.

Again in September, when she finally discovered that Mr Parkinson was not going to procure a divorce but had decided to stay with his family, should he then have been punished for such a decision? The argument for letting him be, at least on the surface, is a respectable one. But perhaps Mrs Thatcher allowed herself to take too narrow a view of Mr Parkinson's position without sufficient reference to the fact that he had clearly broken his word to Miss Keays.

By then she had sufficient evidence that Mr Parkinson's private behaviour had involved him in a tangle of indecisiveness

and vacillation which, if disclosed, was bound to have a most damaging effect on his political position, even if it was not already undermining his ability to concentrate all his energies on an important job. That evidence was not given adequate weight by Mrs Thatcher. Why not? The imminence of the party conference, the debt she felt she owed to Mr Parkinson for the election victory, his own qualities as a minister - even allowing for the fact that she was who had first perceived them and given him rapid promotion - all these factors must have outweighed a more prudent approach. There is one other factor, which rests in the Prime Minister's own personality.

Mrs Thatcher is ferociously loyal to her friends, particularly when they are in difficulties. It is easy to support one's friends when they are behaving well; the true test of loyalty comes when they are behaving badly. Mrs Thatcher's loyalty was given apparently without calculation, but it has cost her dear, since his ultimate fall has cast some doubts on her political judgement, a quality which - measured by results - she has always seemed to possess in greater quantities than do her colleagues.

Her critics will contend that her loyalty to Mr Parkinson merely reflected a post election triumphalism in which she felt that she could do what she liked with her ministers. That view may indeed have infected the atmosphere of their meeting on June 9th causing Mrs Thatcher to ignore the evidence of likely trouble which was already available to her. In the last stages of the affair, however, it was less triumphalism than an inability to go back over the ground and recognise that though her attitude to Mr Parkinson in June and September had been perfectly respectable at the time, his own subsequent behaviour had deposited an unenviable and intolerable burden on his Prime Minister. If she gave her loyalty without qualification, it should have been clear to Mr Parkinson that she was asking too much.

The personal scars of this tragedy are of no public concern, but the political damage, though palpable, will subside more quickly than anybody suspects at the time. It cannot be denied that the Prime Minister politically has been bruised by this episode, however much those bruises may have been concealed yesterday in her speech in Blackpool. She is not indestructible, but she is a tough lady. She has been bruised before and will no doubt be bruised again. Meanwhile, as she said on the day she was first elected to Downing Street, there is work to do. There is indeed.

Miss S. Keays's statement

From the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

Sir, In the course of her statement to The Times yesterday Miss Sara Keays makes two references to our leading article of Monday, October 10.

For The Daily Telegraph (Monday, October 10) the moral logic is that a quiet abortion is greatly to be preferred to a scandal...

And again according to the view expressed in the Telegraph, I should have sacrificed my baby's life for Mr Parkinson's career and the Government's reputation.

What we actually wrote in this passage, dealing with arguments being advanced in favour of Mr Parkinson's resignation, was this:

Then it is said that not the adultery, but the embarrassing fact that it resulted in a pregnancy is the issue. But the moral logic there is that a quiet abortion is greatly to be preferred to a scandal. That hardly seems a moral advance.

While I appreciate that Miss Keays's statement was made under enormous stress, I have to point out that by misreading the argument and then ignoring the last sentence she has drawn, and attributed to us, a conclusion precisely opposite to what we wrote.

WILLIAM DEEDES, Editor, The Daily Telegraph, 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4, October 14.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Mr Evan Luard

Sir, Professor Denman (October 5) is, of course, right in saying that the British Government, as did the previous Labour Government, had at all times hoped for improvements in the text of the Law of the Sea Treaty, especially concerning deep-sea mining.

But it remains the case that in the summer of 1980, when the Carter administration was still in power, both the US and British governments indicated that they were willing to accept the text of the treaty.

In 1983, despite improvements in the text from the point of view of the industrialised states, the Reagan Administration rejected the text and the British Government proceeded to follow suit. The change in the US position was clearly the main factor in determining the British Government's change of mind.

As a maritime country British has an overwhelming interest in the adoption of a widely accepted body of law governing the uses of the sea. It is to be hoped that, before the time-limit for signature expires at the end of next year, recognition of this interest will prevail over the desire for solidarity with the current US Administration.

Yours faithfully, EMAN LUARD, 35 Observatory Street, Oxford, October 5.

Church ministry

From the Rev Captain Derek Jones

Sir, The recent references in your columns to the non-stipendiary ministry in the Anglican Church indicate some of the difficulties encountered when the Church seeks to develop a theology which will justify a practice which arose out of expediency.

In other words, I am sure that if there had been no shortage of manpower in the Anglican Church there would have been no formally constituted form of non-stipendiary ministry. This was a device intended to ensure that the Church of the future is as much like the Church of the past as possible.

This statement will of course be hotly denied, and the worker priest movement in France will be quoted as evidence to the contrary. It will be claimed, as your correspondent, the Reverend A. C. Winter (September 27) suggests, that the emphasis is on men "called to carry out the mission of the Church in the workaday world".

I have two problems with this explanation. 1. What is the distinctive ministry of a priest in secular employment, in what way is the ministry of the laity inadequate? 2. Shouldn't the Church be encouraging every member to engage in mission in the workaday world and giving them suitable training to undertake this?

Yours faithfully, DEREK JONES, 13 Wamylwyn Crescent, Blackwood, Gwent.

The Barbie trail

From Mr Allan A. Ryan, Jr.

Sir, I trust you will allow me the opportunity to reply to Mr Tom Bower's attack on my personal integrity and my conclusions ("Spectrum", September 21) as author of the report describing the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United States Government.

Mr Bower alleges that I "crudely tailored" the evidence and "absolved" the American High Commission in Germany (HICOG) from responsibility in order to avoid a "bitter confrontation with many powerful political personalities still alive today".

That is not only utter nonsense; it is a charge that even on its face cannot be taken seriously. As Mr Bower admits elsewhere, I released with my 218-page report "a massive 680-page appendix" containing all the documentary evidence regarding Barbie's relationship with the United States. Nowhere does Mr Bower cite any evidence that has been "tailored", crudely or otherwise.

For the record, however, let me unequivocally refute Mr Bower's unfounded and scurrilous charge. In my report I "absolved" HICOG from complicity in the Barbie affair for one reason and one reason only: the evidence clearly demonstrated that the US Army consistently and successfully lied to HICOG concern-

Case for retaining a force in Belize

From Mr John Wilkinson, MP for Ruislip Northwood (Conservative)

Sir, It is remarkable that apparently authoritative press reports over the past few weeks, that the Government intends to withdraw the British garrison from Belize, should not have aroused the critical comments and warnings that the serious implications of such a possible action deserve.

The defence budget is severely constrained and the Secretary of State for Defence is under heavy pressure from the Treasury to find extra savings beyond the £230m already required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July.

A withdrawal from Belize must therefore look tempting to a British Government firmly wedded to the Brussels Treaty commitment of an army of at least 55,000 men and a tactical air force upon the Continent in peacetime, with increasing costly defence responsibilities in the Falkland Islands, and rightly reluctant to forgo vital re-equipment programmes for the Armed Forces which would bring much-needed jobs to British industry.

A perusal of the 1983 Statement on the Defence Estimates for clues on the Government's attitude would lead the reader to suppose that a decision on Belize had already been made. Belize does not feature in the index; it does not feature in the descriptive text of the UK's defence activities beyond the Nato area; it does not even feature in the statistical breakdown of the geographical deployment of UK Service personnel overseas. It is only the list of the elements of the Belize garrison (the map of British military installations worldwide in the White Paper which reminds the reader that the Belize garrison still exists at all).

However, the potential military threat from Guatemala to Belize remains and there has been no indication that the Government of

Belize now places a lesser value upon the British military presence there. Were the British battalion group and Royal Air Force detachment withdrawn Belize would face a serious security vacuum which it could not credibly fill from its own resources.

With insurgency rife in Central America and actively exported across national boundaries there is no doubt that the US Administration would regret the unnecessary withdrawal by the British of a small but significant factor for stability in the north-east corner of a troubled region. After all, the United States stations 300,000 men in Western Europe for our common defence. Is it really too much to ask of us to accede to their wish that our 1,800 Servicemen in Belize should stay?

Yours faithfully, JOHN WILKINSON, House of Commons, October 11.

Sandinista regime

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick says she has "documentary evidence to show that the Sandinista regime is subjecting many thousands of Miskito Indians to the most brutal maltreatment" ("Spectrum", October 12). Will she publish her documentary evidence?

When I was in Nicaragua last January I interviewed an American sister of the Roman Catholic Maryknoll Order who had been living in Nicaragua for ten years. She had visited the camps outside the war zone to which these Indians had been transferred and she stated to me categorically that they were "well housed, well fed, and well cared for".

Yours truly, GRAHAM GREENE, Antibes, October 12.

Role of the press

From the General Secretary of the Institute of Journalists

Sir, The Press Council has condemned publication by The Mail on Sunday of Ronald Gregory's memoirs as "a deplorable example of chequebook journalism". The finding raises important questions about the role not only of newspapers but of the council itself.

The council concedes "the undoubted public interest there was in some of Mr Gregory's disclosures". Because The Mail on Sunday operates in the real rather than some ideal world, it presumably had no option but to pay if it wanted to publish. Prime facie this is a complete justification for the newspaper's conduct, particularly since there is no suggestion that the articles were purport or needlessly sensational.

Against this it is objected that publication of Mr Gregory's material so soon after the murders was acutely distressing to the victims' relatives and that their distress was aggravated by the knowledge that he had been paid. I do not question the validity of the objection but I do question whether it is strong enough to be overriding.

Those bereaved by terrorism, crime, military operations, major accidents, natural disasters and the like will inevitably be upset by public discussion of the tragedies.

'Sits vac' at FO

From Mr C. R. Head

Sir, The laudatory article on Foreign Office recruitment by your Diplomatic Correspondent (October 7) must have brought a wry smile to the face of many a jet-lagged businessman struggling to sell UK goods and services in fiercely competitive overseas markets.

Those who still bother to call on the local British Embassy will find it difficult to reconcile the high-flying FO image projected by articles of this type with the rather pedestrian reality that is too often (but not always) awaiting them.

But the fault surely lies with the system rather than the individual. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suited to producing a commercially strong overseas representation than the system currently in use by the FO.

Undeterred by Britain's changing role in the world, new recruits are drawn direct from university, so

that, Jesuit-like, they can be inculcated with the atmosphere and traditions of a bygone age, unblemished by the realities of commercial life.

The introduction of the five new entrants at first secretary level is not because of any belated recognition of the shortcomings of the present system, but simply due to a shortfall in the numbers being generated by the traditional pattern of recruitment.

How much longer must it be before Whitehall recognises the need to break away from the concept of the career civil servant in favour of the free movement of experienced people between commerce and industry and the higher grades of the Civil Service?

Yours faithfully, C. R. HEAD, Redmire, Malvern Road, Ashford, Kent, October 7.

This statement simply reflects the fact that Barbie was not referred to as the "Butcher of Lyons" in any of the evidence of the 1947-1951 period. Whether he was indeed a "butcher" will be decided by a French court.

My investigation involved Barbie's connection with the US Government; it was not intended to displace the French judicial process by proclaiming Barbie guilty or innocent of criminal acts during the war.

The insinuations on my integrity aside, the important point is this, I have declassified and released all the documents known to exist on Barbie's relationship with the United States Government. Anyone who wishes to analyse those documents and disagree with the conclusions I drew from them is free to do so. Anyone who has additional evidence unknown to me is free to bring it to the public's attention (though I seriously doubt such evidence exists).

Mr Bower has done neither. He has instead criticized my conclusions and impugned my objectivity without citing a single shred of evidence in his own support.

Yours faithfully, ALLAN A. RYAN, Jr., 15347 Maywood Drive, Dumfries, Virginia 22026, United States, October 3.

Failings of British cheese in France

From Mr M. A. Tatam

Sir, On a recent visit to Cergy-Pontoise, some 25 kilometres from Paris and with which West Lancashire is "twinning", I took with me some good portions of classic English cheeses. This definition, of course, excluded Lymeswold. Wine and bread were quickly produced and we had an impromptu *Dégustation de fromage* in the Hotel de Ville.

The Lancashire was universally acceptable, whilst the Double Gloucester with onions and chives, the Smoked Cheddar and the Stilton were all received with great acclaim; the plain Double Gloucester and the plain Cheddar were not particularly liked, whilst an excellent Blue Cheshire was, to my surprise, dismissed with disarming candour as *affreuse*. However, taken as a whole it was quite a creditable result in such a cheese-conscious country.

The "panel" comprised about 15 local government officers and school teachers. I asked whether they had ever seen English cheeses on sale. They clearly had not and there was some slightly embarrassed speculation as to where they might possibly be found. The final suggestion of "perhaps in Marks and Spencer in Paris" was not advanced with conviction and I did not have time to see for myself.

Of course, not too much can be read into this one, extremely pleasant, episode, but one wonders whether a viable market for true English cheeses exists in France and whether that market is in fact being exploited.

Yours faithfully, M. A. TATAM, 13 Turnpike Road, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancashire, October 10.

Temple Bar

From Mr Tom Pocock

Sir, Does the mythology of London include a curse on Temple Bar? I ask because you report (October 12) that the latest attempt to rescue that beautiful gateway from the damp Herfordshire wood where it has been decaying for the past century has again been delayed.

Repeated attempts have been made to bring Temple Bar back to London and many sites for it have been chosen, including several off Fleet Street, where it originally stood, on the Embankment, in The Mall and between Shoe Lane and Farringdon Street.

Those that have progressed have usually come to nothing because they have been so delayed by objections to the proposed site that the cost of removal and rebuilding have risen beyond the means of those attempting the rescue.

The Temple Bar Trust have, in making this latest attempt, been granted planning permission to re-erect the gateway adjoining its architect's most memorable work, St Paul's Cathedral. But the familiar pattern has repeated itself and now the public enquiry which might have resolved it has been delayed three months by the resignation of the trust's architect.

Temple Bar is not out of the wood yet. Yours faithfully, TOM POCOCK, 22 Lawrence Street, Chelsea, SW3, October 12.

Troubles at TV-am

From the Chairman of Granada Television

Sir, In referring to the news-and-current affairs establishment of the mid-seventies in his letter of October 4, Mr Peter Jay can scarcely have excluded from consideration such figures as Sir Robin Day, Alan Prothero and Richard Francis, of the BBC; David Nicholas and Alastair Burnet, at ITN; Mike Scott, Paul Fox and Jeremy Isaacs, in ITV, to name but a few.

It is interesting to learn that so many of my old broadcasting colleagues were secretly addicted to green eye-shades and suede jackets, for one never saw them wearing these articles in public. Similarly it is surprising to learn of their clandestine visits to Gatheshead, for these were never mentioned in open conversation.

As for Hollywood, apart from Jeremy Isaacs, who made a special study of the place, I found most of this group lamentably ignorant of the history, traditions and contemporary practice of the feature film industry.

This was, perhaps, because the production of programmes was their first priority and, since it is a very demanding occupation, they had time to do little else, even to write one single magnificent thesis about the profession in which they were, and in all cases still are, successful practitioners.

Yours faithfully, DENNIS FORMAN, Chairman, Granada Television Ltd., 36 Golden Square, W1, October 10.

Slow going

From Dr J. E. Wood

Sir, Travelling north on the M1 recently, I was disconcerted to observe a sign saying "Roadworks. Delays possible until January". Fortunately I was held up for only a few minutes.

Yours faithfully, JOHN E. WOOD, 8 Marden Court, Copper Beech Drive, Farnham, Portsmouth, Hampshire, October 12.

Yachting facilities

From Mr David R. Morgan

Sir, At the end of the 1939-45 War, the Army Engineers stationed around Swansea offered their services without cost to the community to build a small harbour. In their wisdom, the local council refused this very generous offer.

In the past 20 years there have been a number of attempts to persuade the local council and other authorities to consider the matter further, without success. The position reached now is that Swansea still does not have any kind of sheltered harbour, and worse still, even the fine Victorian pier has been closed on safety grounds.

While it is hoped that the pier will eventually be saved due to the efforts of the recently established trust, Swansea will have already paid a heavy price for her lack of foresight. No seaside town can afford to overlook the needs of the maritime community, especially one which has prospered for centuries due to its links with the sea.

Without her pier, visitors to Swansea can no longer "take ship" for Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight. Without a proper sheltered harbour, boats have to flee for safety elsewhere every time that a strong easterly blows. This must surely be wrong.

Yes, Mr Short (September 28), Swansea does need a safe harbour, and the pier must be saved at all costs. These measures are essential, not only for the use and pleasure of holiday visitors and mariners, but also in order to ensure the survival of Swansea as a seaside town.

Yours faithfully, DAVID R. MORGAN, 10th and David Morgan, 58 East Street, Corfe Castle, Wareham, Dorset.

Councils' powers

From Dr Enid Wistrich

Sir, The Government's intention to abolish the metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council is in line with a series of measures over the last three years which remove powers, functions and discretion to act from elected local councils and to concentrate them in the hands of central Government.

The Secretary of State for the Environment now has powers to set up urban development corporations

to take over important functions from local government in designated areas.

After a series of attempts to manipulate grants in order to penalise local authorities spending more on their services than Government wishes, it is now proposed to empower the Secretary of State to end local authority discretion to set their own tax rates by "capping" rate increases.

Local planning controls have been reduced in enterprise zones and there are new proposals to allow the minister to override them in the green belt. The combined effect of all these measures is an important shift of power towards the centre.

In place of the metropolitan and Greater London councils, it is proposed to set up ad hoc authorities, some of them joint boards, to take over some of their functions. The wisdom of using these agencies has long been questioned.

The Herbert commission on local government in Greater London (1960) rejected ad hoc authorities as "either the creatures of central Government or responsible to no one". It considered joint boards as unsuitable for the exercise of wider and overlapping functions. Far from "streamlining", the new proposals go back to the time before coherent local government areas and councils were created for the conurbations.

If the present attack on local government continues, we may come to envy the constitutional right to local self-government in France and the Federal Republic of Germany, whose constitutions guarantee freedom of self-government through elected councils with the right to regulate the affairs of their local communities.

Yours faithfully, ENID WISTRICH, Middlesex Polytechnic, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4.

Tenancy by default

From Mr J. R. Curry

Sir, Among your readers there will be many owners of houses in farming areas with land attached. It is a common practice to make a simple verbal arrangement with a local farmer and give him the occupancy of the fields on a modest rent. This ingenious behaviour can have most distressing consequences for the owner.

The Agricultural Holdings Act of

1948 was designed to give statutory security of tenure for one generation to occupiers of land engaged in regular farming. For good social and policy reasons, it was intended to protect full-time farming families occupying self-sufficient farming units.

A 1976 amendment to the Act extended security to two succeeding generations of the farmer's family. The owners of small properties most probably are either uninformed or will assume that a friendly verbal arrangement will be outside the scope of the Act. Not so. The form of words used in the legislation enables a farmer or his heir to claim a tenancy to a piece of land which he knows full well could never have been the original intention of the owners. He is thereby presented with the opportunity and the temptation to make a substantial unconsented capital gain when the owner decides to terminate the verbal agreement and obtain vacant possession of his land.

The hapless owner, who will confidently expect his land to be vacated on request at the close of the current farming year, can be faced by an erstwhile friendly farmer who claims he has now established an agricultural tenancy under the Act. Professional advisers will inform the owner that the farmer has a strong case in law.

If the claim is upheld, the farmer and his family can continue the tenancy for three generations. The alternative which can be offered by the farmer - and probably recommended for acceptance by the owner's advisers, is to buy out the farmer.

The Agricultural Holdings Act is now under review. The National Farmers' Union have influence; they must use it, and as a matter of honour advocate amendments that would automatically invalidate claims to agricultural tenancies that are not supported by written evidence.

The general rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse can be stated to a complainant. It can offer no acceptable defence for the NFU if they fail to seek reform and continue to accept as members and colleagues those who have palpably exploited loopholes in a law that endows their tenant farmer members with privilege and security.

Yours sincerely, J. R. CURRY, 37 Lennox Gardens, SW1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 14: The Prince Andrew, President, the Royal Aero Club, this evening presented the Club's Annual Awards at the Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon. Squadron Leader Adam Wise was in attendance.

Service reception

RAF Quedgeley
RAF Anthony Kershaw, MP, was among those present at the annual service reception held last night in the Officers' Mess, RAF Quedgeley. Group Captain R. J. Wilkinson, Station Commander, Wing Commander G. J. D. Maynard, President of the Mess Committee, and their ladies, received the guests.

Reception

Magistrates' Association
The annual meeting-reception of the Magistrates' Association was held yesterday at Lincoln's Inn, Lady Ralston, chairman, presided and the principal guest was Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division.

Dinners

Old Loughborough Association
Mr P. H. Sharpe presided at the London dinner of the Old Loughborough Association held last night at Plasterers' Hall, Mr G. R. Cooke was the principal guest and Mr J. S. Millward, Headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School, was also present.

Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

The Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators held their annual ladies' dinner at Drapers' Hall last night. The Master, Miss Sylvia I. M. Tutt, the Senior Warden, Mr R. M. Clarke and the Junior Warden, Mr L. R. Croydon, received the guests. The speakers were the Master, the Senior Warden, Mr J. S. Millward, Headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School, and Sir Kenneth Newman. The guests included the Master, the Senior Warden, Mr J. S. Millward, Headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School, and Sir Kenneth Newman.

Service dinners

HMS Euryalus
A dinner was held on board in the Pool of London yesterday evening to commemorate the long association between HMS Euryalus and the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Science report

Esoteric research that bears unexpected fruit

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A tantalising headline accompanies an editorial in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* and reads: "Investigating Diseases No One's Got."

It introduces a comment on the main report in the same issue on an investigation of two very rare diseases, Wilson's Disease and Hypoparathyroidism.

The investigation has been carried out at the Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston. The circumstances are remarkable because the study concerned one patient, a girl aged 11, who had symptoms of both diseases.

Since the chances of such a coincidence are very remote, the editorial asks whether information derived from a unique patient can be fruitful, and whether public money should be spent on such esoteric investigations.

A doctor is known as Wilson's Disease, named 71 years ago by the doctor who first described it. The disease is an unusual inherited condition in which the copper balance of the body is disrupted, causing lethal accumulations in the liver, brain and other tissues if untreated. Recent research indicates that the incidence of the disease is close to 30 cases per million of population.

In perhaps one out of five cases, it is manifest solely as a psychiatric illness, usually of a rather abrupt onset. The patient

may have a bizarre personality, with grossly inappropriate social behaviour, deterioration of school work, a severe neurosis, or a disorder indistinguishable from schizophrenia or manic-depressive psychosis.

If there had been no scientific investigation of this illness since its identification, all of those patients would have been doomed. But in the past few decades, the understanding of complications associated with Wilson's Disease has done more than lead to the control of just one illness.

For instance, in 1963 the value of its penicillamine was demonstrated. Penicillamine, a metal-chelating agent, had previously been of no clinical interest, was made readily available as a pharmaceutical agent to treat other illnesses. It is being used effectively now as a treatment for severe rheumatoid arthritis.

Other findings about Wilson's Disease have led to new treatments for conditions such as poisoning by other heavy metals, including lead, mercury and gold. It is against this background that Dr. Eberhart Schwach, of the University of Wisconsin, in his commentary that the results of investigating a disease that "practically no one's got" may be beneficial and astonishingly gratifying.

A brave bishop remembered

This year has seen the centenary of the death of the late Bishop of Chichester from 1929 to 1958, who became a controversial national figure during the Second World War for his opposition to the mass bombing of German cities and to the policy of unconditional surrender.

He was an early leader of the ecumenical movement, which brought him to the German churches well after Hitler came to power he worked heroically for the rescue of persecuted Lutherans and their families, and at the height of the war itself attempted to open negotiations between Hitler's secret German enemies, and the allies.

Last week the Sussex churches paid tribute to his memory at an ecumenical and civic service in Chichester Cathedral, drawing attention to those aspects of his life which were and are still of wider concern.

He was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Randall Davidson at Lambeth from 1914 to 1924 and Dean of Canterbury from 1924 to 1929. Those 15 years laid the foundation for much of his work and teaching during the 29 years at Chichester.

As Dean of Canterbury he set himself to restore what he saw as the long broken partnership between the church and the state. That was one of the principal themes of his enthronement sermon and Chichester was the first diocese to appoint a director of religious drama, E. Martin Browne, and led to the commissioning of T. S. Eliot to write a play which emerged as *Murder in the Cathedral*.

As chaplain to the archbishop he was directly involved in the reception at Lambeth of church leaders from all over the world and as assistant secretary of the Lambeth Conference of 1930 he had intimate knowledge of the discussions leading up to the formation of the *Appeal to all Christian People*, a landmark in the movement towards Christian unity.

He was aided by Davidson to the meeting at Oud Wassenaar in 1919

in 1919 by 60 representatives of both belated and neutral countries to consider how the churches could work together to maintain peace.

That meeting was the beginning of his friendship with Archbishop Nathan Söderström of Upsala, an outstanding pioneer of the ecumenical movement. It was also the beginning of his contacts with German church leaders which developed through the 1920s so that when the German church conflict began shortly after Hitler's rise to power in 1933 Bell was already closely acquainted with many of those involved.

From Oud Wassenaar Bell's ecumenical work continued through the 1920s and 1930s and was resumed in 1946 reaching its climax in the foundation of the World Council of Churches whose first assembly was held at Amsterdam in 1948.

Bell was elected the first chairman of the world council's consultative committee whose first meeting took place at Chichester in the following year. He wrote that the world council declares its faith and hope "in no spirit of complacency or self-justification against the world's ideologies. It confesses Christ as its King and the world's King by whom all ideologies must be judged."

His last service to the ecumenical cause was to be from 1936 to 1938 the first chairman of the Anglican-Methodist unity conversations. Bell's contacts with German Christians continued his best work for the rescue of Lutherans and their families, persecuted by the Nazis, to the dramatic story of his visit to Sweden in 1942 when he was asked to bring back to the British Government news of the gathering conspiracy against Hitler, and to his work for the assistance of the German churches in their recovery after the war.

He was not blind to dangerous tendencies in the German national character or to the failures of the churches. But with the lesson of 1918 in mind he argued that must give grounds for hope, we

must avoid insuring resentment and hatred and give no licence to war, holding up our policy as an illustration of Western democracy.

"Germany," he wrote, "is the very heart of Europe. Amputate Germany, and you amputate Europe. Make the economic and social relations of Germany inextricable, and there will be the gravest restrictions of the long run on the economic and social fabric of Europe."

The memory of his time at Lambeth during the First World War was strong when war broke out again in 1939, and he drew on it in writing to the diocese about the function of the church in wartime.

He spoke of the pressure of the national effort and the national spirit which could cloud the witness of the church to the realities which outlast change and to the revelation given in Jesus Christ.

He had seen the steady lowering of moral and moral standards, the growth of bitterness and hatred, the disillusionment which came when the war was over and the reproaches levelled at the church because it had seemed to forget its universal character and identified itself too closely in each nation with that nation's cause.

His warning was not heeded and his fears were realised as the Second World War progressed. He protested in the House of Lords and understood the mass bombing of German cities.

Drawing on the traditional Christian teaching about the just war as well as consulting carefully with his national historians such as Liddell Hart, Bell wrote: "To bomb cities as cities, deliberately to attack civilians, quite irrespective of whether or not they are actively contributing to the war effort is a wrong deed, whether done by the Nazis or by ourselves."

"It is to risk the very possibility of enabling (Christian) civilization to survive if we, its defenders, allow the spirit of revenge to dictate our actions."

On the same principles Bell

condemned the indiscriminate devastation of civilian populations at long range through the atomic bomb and expressed similar horror a few years later at what might be done with the hydrogen bomb when that was developed.

Fundamentally he believed that war was wrong. "War is destructive and war not only wastes life and wastes to build a new Germany free from the horrors of Nazism. He was firmly opposed to that blanket condemnation of the German people which was associated with the name of Lord Vansittart."

In opposition both to the policy of mass bombing and to the policy of unconditional surrender, he suggested the moral importance of discrimination but he was not a pacifist.

He had, however, an enduring concern for international organizations and gatherings, believing that people must meet in order to understand one another and that only from mutual understanding leading to mutual respect and trust will lasting peace come.

In that he was convinced that Christian and non-Christian agencies, the Vatican and the World Council of Churches, have important roles to play, that Communism as an ideology must be met not by abuse or rejection but by the counter attraction of the Christian teaching about justice, freedom and the equality of all men in the sight of God.

Eric Kemp
Bishop of Chichester

Western World: Miss (Convent) Mrs. W. Kemp, Chichester, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

OBITUARY SIR BRUCE WHITE Rapid reconstruction of invasion ports

P. T. B. writes:

May I add a word to your interesting obituary (October 1) of Brigadier Sir Bruce White?

In his years at the War Office in the Second World War he was responsible for the creation and training of a new arm of the Royal Engineers, for the construction and repair of ports. The building of the military ports in Scotland by military labour formed an opportunity for developing this arm.

White early realized the formidable problems of providing adequate port facilities for the supply of the allied armies on the invasion of Europe, having regard to the one hand to the construction of the port facilities, of which he was fully conversant, and on the other to the scale of tonnage which would have to be landed.

The "Mulberry" ports provided an immediate answer but the armies would need as soon as possible the use of established rail-served ports for the build-up of the invasion forces and White applied himself to preparations for rehabilitation of such ports equally with the development of "Mulberry".

To the formation and training of the personnel and the provision of the equipment, which included port repair ships, dredging craft and floating cranes, was added an organization for collecting detailed technical information about actual installations and the pre-fabrication of replacement equipment, such as lock gates for the Caen Canal.

Eventually Royal Engineers units were working in every major port from Cherbourg to Hamburg. White's enthusiasm and exceptional gifts of leadership were an inspiration to those who worked under him.

Sir Charles Husband

Sir Bernard Lovell writes: Your obituary notice (October 8) of Sir Charles Husband rightly notes my comment to the effect that he had "designed the impossible". The origin of that remark is itself a tribute to his engineering vision and courage.

September 1949 I had already attempted to interest several major engineering firms in the project, all of whom had rejected the concept as impossible. Husband thought otherwise and it is now 26 years since the telescope became operational when its potential was demonstrated in the detection by radar of the carrier rocket of the first Soviet Sputnik.

There can be no greater tribute to Husband than the

MRS J. O'MEARA

J. T. writes: The lawn tennis fraternity of the 1930s will be saddened by news of the death of Mrs O'Meara (Miss Joan C. Ridley) at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

British prestige in the women's game between the two World Wars was high. The players including a Wimbledon champion, Dorothy Round, and Mrs O'Meara was one of a band of competitors who could generally be relied upon to fight a match to the last gasp.

She won several singles and doubles events in tournaments all around the British Isles, and her success was all the more intriguing because her game was built around one stroke - a formidable forehand with which she hit audacious winners. Her singles successes included the

London Covered Courts, and the East of England, Welsh and Scottish championships.

She had a good Wimbledon record. She was in a single semi-final in 1929, and a quarter final in 1930; the final of the mixed doubles (with Ian Collins) in 1931; and the semi-final of the women's doubles (with Elsie Pittman, later Lady Furlong) in 1933.

Mrs O'Meara captained a winning English side against Denmark in Copenhagen, and toured the United States three times. In 1932 she was within a few points of reaching the U.S. singles final at Forest Hills.

After retiring from tennis she took up golf, playing from a handicap of 10.

Her husband Dr Pat O'Meara died last year. She leaves a son, Michael.

WILFRID VAN WYCK

Wilfrid Van Wyck, who died on October 13 was a musical agent who had introduced many celebrated performers, orchestras and operas to British audiences and during his long career had handled the appearances and concert tours of some of the best-known solo artists.

As early as 1934 he had toured the Soviet Union with the violinist Samuil Dushkin and he presented the Dresden State

Opera with Richard Strauss and Karl Böhm at Covent Garden, as well as organizing the first British tour of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra.

Arthur Rubinstein, Kirsten Flagstad and Victoria de los Angeles are just some of the famous names which had been associated with him over the years, while in a lighter vein he was the first person to present Liberace in this country.

WILLIAM HORNBECK

William Hornbeck, the distinguished American film editor who won an Oscar for his work on *A Place in the Sun* in 1951, has died at the age of 82.

Born in Los Angeles in 1901, he entered films at 15 as a laboratory assistant at the Keystone Company and rose to become supervising editor on the Mack Sennett comedies. In 1934 he came to England to assume overall editing responsibility for Alexander Korda's productions and worked on such films as *The Ghost Goes West*, *Rembrandt*, *Things to*

Cardinal Alexandre Razard, former Archbishop of Lyon, has died in Paris at the age of 77.

Dr Herbert Weichmann, Mayor of Hamburg from 1965 to 1971, has died at the age of 87.



The Royal Navy's Wilkinson sword of peace being presented by Vice-Admiral D. R. Reffell (left) to Captain Colin MacGregor, who received it on behalf of this ship, HMS Endeavour, which was commended for its service to the Falkland Islands last year. The ceremony was held after the ice patrol ship was rededicated at Portsmouth yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. C. L. Adam and Miss A. J. R. Hagart-Alexander. The engagement is announced between Michael Adam, son of Mr and Mrs C. L. Adam, of Somerset House, Somerset Road, Wimbledon, and Miss A. J. R. Hagart-Alexander, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edgar Stowell, of Alford, Cheshire.

Mr S. D. Evans and Miss M. J. Taylor. The marriage took place in Bristol on Wednesday, September 7, 1983, between Mr Stuart Evans, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Evans of Adelaide, Australia, and Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Taylor.

The honeymoon was spent in the Cotswolds, Jerusalem and Egypt.

Mr R. L. Paris and Miss E. M. C. Simpson. The marriage took place on October 1, in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, between Mr Robert Paris, son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Paris, and Miss Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Simpson.

The Very Rev. Edward Simpson, Dean of Westminster, and Rev. Alan Luff officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Sarah Bishop, Miss Veronica Paris and Miss Sarah Simpson.</

23 Travel: On safari in India and Africa, amid lurking cobras and baboon spiders; Collecting: Ephemera; Eating Out; and Drink

4 Values: Cross-channel shopping - Robin Young with a port-by-port guide to the best French bargains; In the Garden: Autumn glory

THE TIMES Saturday

5 Review: Videos of the month - blank verse, blank tape and fresh bait; Preview: Theatre, Dance, Galleries and Photography

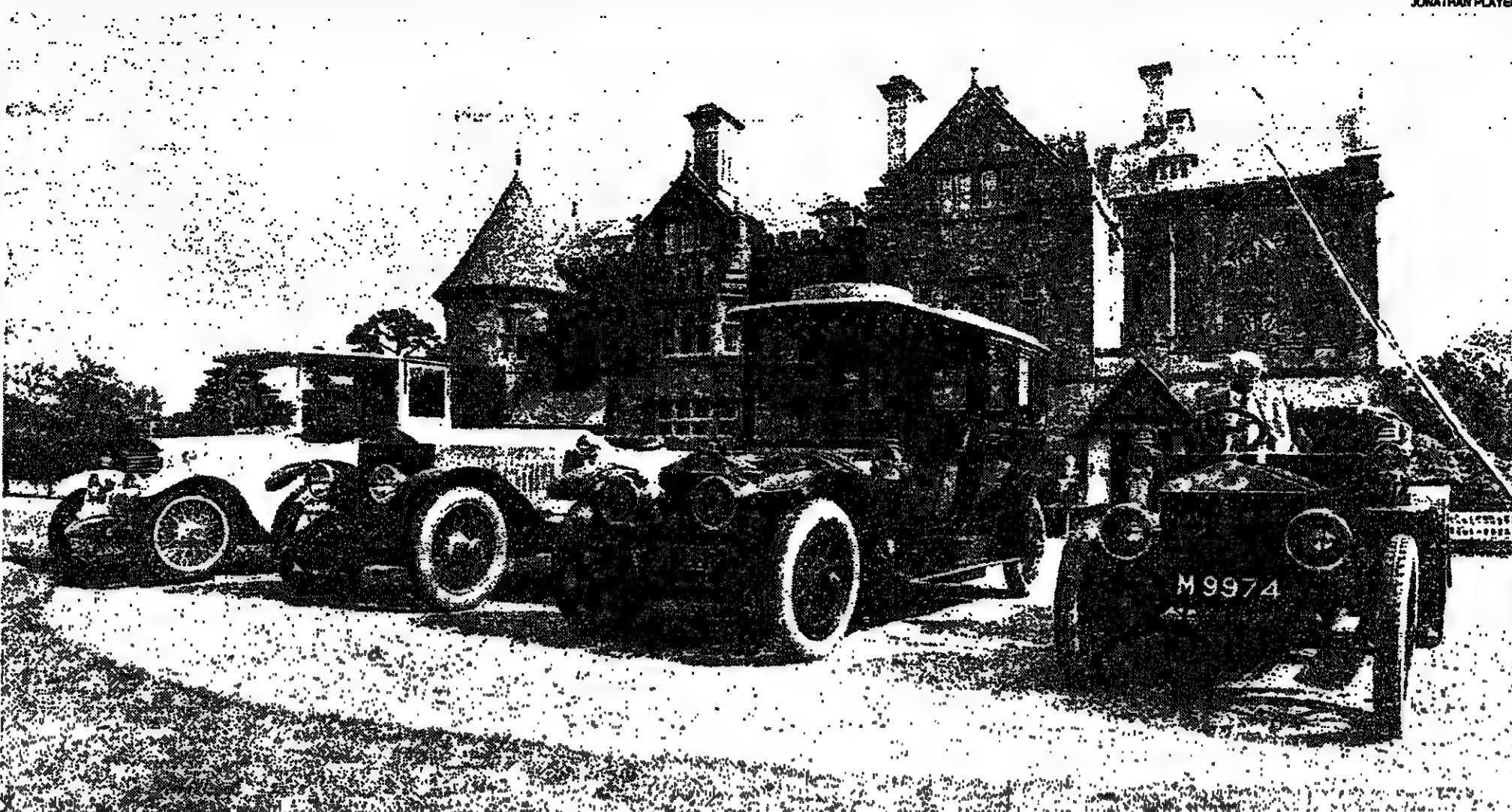
7,8 Preview: Music, Films, Films on TV, Opera; Prize concise crossword; Bridge; Chess; Family Life; and The Week Ahead

15-21 OCTOBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

JONATHAN PLAYER



The Flying Lady looks out over a distinguished quartet, to be sold next week by Christie's: Lord Louisa's 1923 Phantom; 1914 Silver Ghost; 1912; and, with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu at the wheel, 1905 Light Twenty replica



Of silver ladies and driving dreams

Designed by a man from a humble home, it is the car of kings and princes. Its praises are sung by marquis and milkman. Its name is known all over the world. Such is the unique appeal of the noble Rolls-Royce. Peter Waymark finds the keys to its success.

Henry Royce, who liked nothing better than taking other people's cars apart to discover ways of improving his own, once sent his managing director Claude Johnson to the United States to cast an expert eye over the finest American car of the period, the Pierce-Arrow.

Johnson was particularly intrigued by the mechanism for applying the Pierce-Arrow's choke to the carburettor. Not because it was superior to the system used by Rolls-Royce but because it cost only four shillings at a time when a Rolls-Royce cost £2,000. He relayed this discovery to Royce but found the old man unresponsive. Royce said he was not going to risk sacrificing quality merely to save money.

Quality, for Royce, was of the essence, no matter what it cost. He was a perfectionist, and an obsessive one. He once discovered minor faults in a batch of cylinder blocks and set about them with a hammer, destroying every one. The mystique of Rolls-Royce developed around his uncompromising search for excellence.

Think of him, as the latest Corniche or Camargue purrs by, Silver Lady mascot atop the most famous radiator in the world, the epitome of elegant, effortless luxury. Like the best of them, a Rolls-Royce gives perfect service with impeccable manners. It is a car aware of a great past, yet constantly evolving, and Royce would surely approve of today's split level air conditioning and self-emptying ashtrays.

Paradoxically for a man who

engineered the car of kings and princes, he came from a poor background and had little formal education. He went out to work at the age of nine and for a year sold newspapers for W. H. Smith. But he managed to get an apprenticeship with the Great Northern Railway and by the time he was 21 he had set up his own business, making electrical equipment in Manchester.

In everything he produced - whether light switches, dynamos or electric cranes - he insisted on highest engineering standards. In 1903 he bought, second hand, a small French car, the Daimler, and although he admired its design he found it noisy and unreliable. If this was what a car was like, he would build his own and that is what he proceeded to do with the help of a mechanic and a couple of apprentices.

The reputation of Rolls-Royce was made in the very early years. The legendary quietness and smoothness was noted by *The Times* correspondent in December 1904: "When the engine is running, one can neither hear nor feel it". Reliability was established in 1907 when a Rolls-Royce attacked the world endurance record of 7,000 miles non-stop driving. After 14,371 miles the test was stopped and the cost of replacing worn parts was two pounds, two shillings and seven pence.

The phrase "the best car in the world" dates from 1908, though its precise origin is a matter of great debate among Rolls-Royce buffs. It was commonly attributed to a report in *The Times* but seems more likely to have been coined first by Claude Johnson when he advertised "the six cylinder Rolls-Royce, not one of the best, but the best in the world".

The fame of the car soon spread, adding to the legend. It was extensively used in the Delhi Durbar in 1910, when 10 Silver Ghost limousines performed impeccably in the heat and dust. One result was an avalanche of orders from Indian princes and rajahs. On state occasions and for hunting the Rolls-Royce started to replace the elephant.

During the First World War the Silver Ghost chassis made a superb armoured vehicle. Lawrence of Arabia used them extensively in the desert. *The Times* reported: "The armoured

cars used in Egypt are all Rolls-Royces. Notwithstanding all the rough work they have done there has been no engine breakdown. The cars have run over thousands of miles of roughest desert and the complete absence of engine trouble is a triumph for British workmanship."

More surprising, perhaps, was the way in which the marque caught on in Russia. The last Czar, Nicholas II, was a proud owner and it was a Rolls-Royce that took the body of the mad monk Rasputin to be dumped in the river Neva. Another owner was Lenin, who fitted his car with caterpillar tracks (thus invalidating the warranty). Stalin had one as well, and Leonid Brezhnev at least two among a fine collection of classic cars.

During the 1920s Rolls-Royces were made in the United States, at Springfield, Massachusetts. One was presented to President Woodrow Wilson, while a cavalcade of them escorted Rudolph Valentino to his last resting place in 1926. The Rolls-Royce was also the personal transport of the Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, Mussolini and Mae West.

In 1931 the rival firm of Bentley went bankrupt and Rolls-Royce took it over. From

the launch two years later of the 3½ litre "silent sports car", every Bentley has been a Rolls-Royce in design and concept, with often no more than the badge and radiator grille to distinguish between them.

The current focus of the cult is the Rolls-Royce Enthusiasts' Club, which started in 1957 when an Oxfordshire farmer put an advertisement in the local newspaper saying that he would like to hear from fellow owners. The club now has 4,600 members in 37 countries.

Its full-time secretary is a former army officer and Marks and Spencer store manager, Eric Barrass, who probably knows as much about the marque as any man alive. His introduction came 50 years ago in 1933 on a course for young officers when he learned the principle of internal combustion by studying the engine of a pre-First World War Silver Ghost.

He renewed his acquaintance, this time with Rolls-Royce, when he bought his first Rolls, a 1933 20/25 model, for £150 from the funeral department of the Sheffield, Ecclesall and District Co-operative Society, which was replacing its fleet with Humber Pullmans. His current car dates from 1937 and

once belonged to the American cabaret singer, Josephine Baker.

The qualification for membership of the club is ownership of a Rolls-Royce - or Bentley - and "true enthusiasm for the marque". It is also extended to non-owners with a genuine interest. The enthusiasm, Mr Barrass insists, cuts right across social barriers and members include both peers and milkmen.

The club is the official custodian of the Rolls-Royce archives dating back to 1904 and holds chassis cards and construction and test records for nearly 50,000 cars at its headquarters at Panlsey in Northamptonshire. It also claims the unique distinction of being reviewed by a reigning monarch. In March 1977 the Queen took the salute at a drive-past of 400 pre-war models in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

The club's main service to its members is to guide them in their purchases - suggesting the right dealers, telling them where they should look for rust spots and so on - and, once they have become owners, arrange insurance, put them in touch with spare parts, run technical seminars and issue reprints of the original handbooks.

Mr Barrass says: "We start by asking people what sort of car they want and how much they are able to spend. If we are talking about a pre-war model, we may have to warn people that it can cost them £5,000 for an engine overhaul and £7,000 to pay a specialist firm to restore the trim and paintwork. On the other hand, it might be possible to get hold of a Mark 6 Bentley for £2,000 and do much of the work yourself."

The formation of the Rolls-Royce Enthusiasts' Club was only one symptom of the tremendous upsurge of interest in old cars which took place during the 1950s. It was partly stimulated by the film, *Genevieve*, a comedy set against the background of the London to Brighton run, but was also attributable to growing affluence. More and more people were looking for things in which to invest their money, whether paintings or antiques or fine motor cars.

Until then there had been little demand for secondhand Rolls-Royces and a very decent specimen could be picked up for a few hundred pounds. But from the 1960s onwards, prices began to soar. A Silver Ghost, which had cost £10,000, suddenly leapt to £60,000, or £70,000. Eventually and inevi-

tably the £100,000 barrier was broken, when a Phantom I tourer went on the market in France.

For would-be owners of more modest means, there was the compensation that because the cars were so well built, a high proportion of them had survived, and this tended to keep prices of the more common models to a more reasonable level. Since Henry Royce made his first car in 1904, only 85,000 have been produced - fewer than General Motors turns out in three days. It is estimated that two thirds are still in use.

This means that a car from the 1940s or 1950s, in good condition, can still be bought for about the same price as a Volkswagen Golf GTI (£6,800). A later model, the Silver Cloud, with only 40,000 miles on the clock, was recently sold for £7,000.

Moreover, a Rolls-Royce is an asset, like a house, that is almost certain to appreciate, though this is not the prime consideration for most owners. Rather, it is the pride and satisfaction of being the heir to a great tradition, established in the early years of the century by the engineering genius who signed himself to the end of his days, "H. Royce, mechanic".

Under the hammer

Next Saturday sees the sale of the finest collection of Rolls-Royce cars to come under an auctioneer's hammer at one time. The eight models on offer are expected to realize up to £300,000 while the star item, the Alpine Eagle Silver Ghost tourer from 1914, could make six figures on its own.

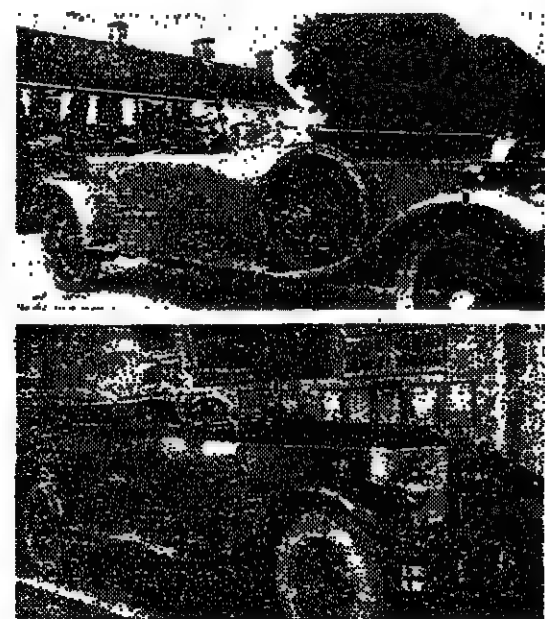
The cars are from the collection of Stanley Sears, now in his eightieth year, who spent his working life in the family shoe business at Northampton. His ambition was to acquire one example of every Rolls-Royce model made before the Second World War and he almost succeeded, only the two- and three-cylinder types eluding him.

The sale also includes a second pre-1914 Silver Ghost, a limousine with bodywork by the royal coachbuilders, Hooper; and a very rare 1905 Light Twenty replica. An interesting hybrid is the 1923 20 HP, which belonged to the Earl of Londsdale.

The body was built in 1910 and was mounted on his Daimler. When he came to replace the car after the war, he found that the available body styles did not allow enough room for his top hat. So he transferred the body to a Rolls-Royce chassis.

The most modern car is a Phantom III limousine bought by Stanley Sears's mother at the London Motor Show in 1938.

The sale is being conducted by Christie's, in association with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and takes place at the Motorfair exhibition, Earls Court, London SW5, at 3pm. The cars will be on show during Motorfair, which opens next Thursday.



Founding father: Sir Henry Royce in a prototype Phantom tourer outside his home at West Wittering, Sussex, 1925; the Rolls-Royce used by Lenin, in the Lenin Museum in Moscow; T. E. Lawrence with his driver in a pre-war Silver Ghost at Damascus, 1917

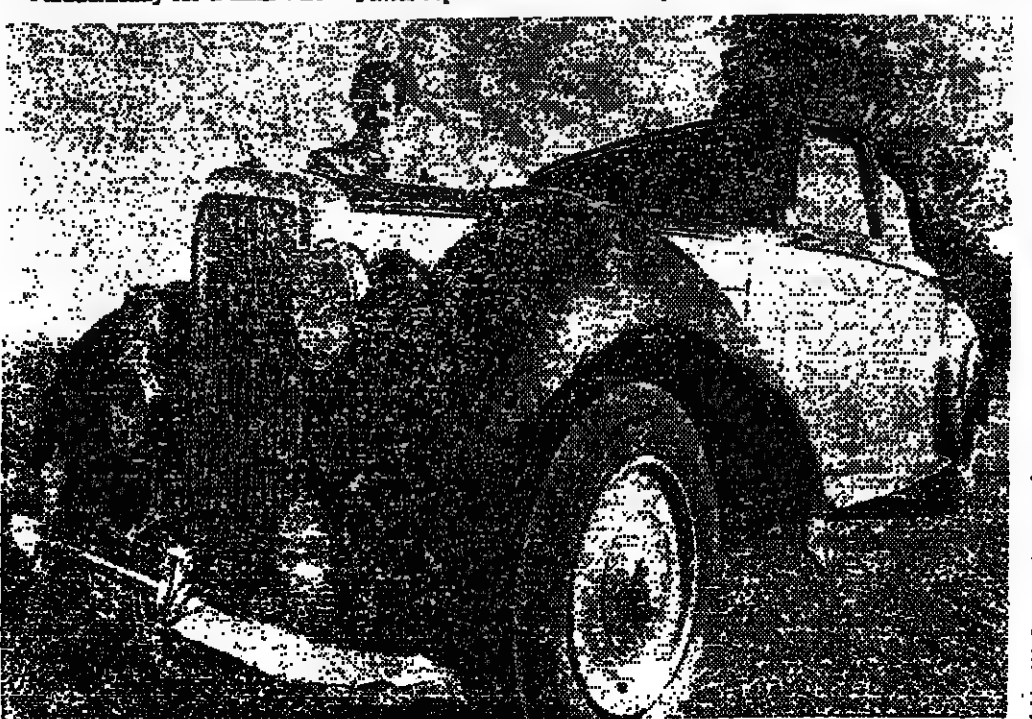


Rob Roy would be outlawed without it.

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1 part sweet vermouth
1-2 dashes ANGOSTURA
Stir with ice, and strain into a cocktail glass. Garnish with a cherry.
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ANGOSTURA aromatic bitters
Put a dash in your cocktails tonight.



Saved from the scrapyard: Ian Shanks and his restored Mark 6 Bentley, bought for £250

In praise of a body beautiful

Ian Shanks's love affair with Rolls-Royce started at the age of six. Even then he could appreciate the aura surrounding the car and he became determined to own one. At 21 his dream was realized.

It was not strictly a Rolls but a Mark 6 Bentley, made in 1949, and it was a total wreck. The engine started, but only just, the radiator leaked, almost everything mechanical was worn out and the bodyshell was rotten with rust. He bought it for £550 from a dealer who was going to break it up for spares.

Over the next five years, in every spare hour he could muster - weekends, evenings, holidays - Ian Shanks transformed the pile of scrap into a roadworthy vehicle. He stripped the body and the chassis,

renewed the mechanical parts and restored the panels and the upholstery.

He started with no mechanical training, though his father, a Northamptonshire farmer, was a man of practical bent who was able to lend a hand. For the rest he relied on the workshop manual: "Basically I learned how to do it from reading the manual and taking things apart."

Spare parts presented little difficulty. It is Rolls-Royce policy to ensure that parts for their cars going back to 1904 continue to be available and most of Ian Shanks's needs were met off the shelf. The car was restored as closely as possible to the original specification and eventually was almost as good as when it left the factory. It has won several club awards.

The total cost of the restoration was £6,500 - many times more than he paid for the car and worth every penny. There were some very expensive items, like £500 for a set of new pistons (not including the rings)

and £350 for the leather trim. But the leather was the real thing, from Connolly's, the firm that supplies Rolls-Royce itself.

The engine, a 4½-litre straight six, has now purred its way to more than 430,000 miles. Ian Shanks does about 4,000 miles a year and his running costs are modest. Insurance is £98 net; he does most of his own servicing and reckons that the cost of changing oil, plugs and points is £35 a year. After a few teething troubles the car has proved thoroughly reliable and has needed little more than routine maintenance. Fuel consumption is a creditable 18 miles to the gallon.

He feels it is still feasible for someone to buy a rusting wreck and do it up, though he warns that prices have risen: "You would probably have to pay £1,000 or £1,500 for a vehicle now and the cost of everything else has gone up." But those who dream of having a Rolls or a Bentley on a limited budget may agree with him that restoration is the best means to ownership.

● Travel discounts

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Charity funds

Investment

Looking to individual portfolios

Young investment management group Fraser Henderson, has decided to postpone expansion in the cut-throat business of unit trusts (it runs two small ones) to concentrate on individual portfolio management where it has built up about £10m funds handled for 80 accounts.

Unlike many dealing with discretionary portfolios, the group is happy to hear from clients who can call in any time for a chat. It sends round a detailed assessment of any share purchased and will also report if things do not go well.

The cost is a reasonable 1 per cent of funds but there is a minimum of £400, implying minimum portfolios of £400,000. Fraser will put smaller amounts into a portfolio of unit trusts for a lower fee.

An important aspect of the service is the administrative arrangement with Lloyds Bank. The bank holds client assets completely separate from those of the management company which operates under a contract to manage the money but can not get direct access to it. The clients themselves must apply to withdraw funds.

With this arrangement, Fraser Henderson hopes to have got ahead of the Gower Report on Investor Protection which is expected to recommend such compulsory fund segregation.

Commodity risks

Actor's tale of a fortune lost in futures

Mr Michael Goldie, an actor, entrusted £70,000 to well-known American stockbroker Merrill Lynch in October 1981. In less than a year he had lost almost the entire sum, the proceeds from selling his house.

His aim was to invest the money to keep ahead of inflation. Not knowing very much about shares or investment he thought he should find a good stockbroker to manage his money for him. A friend told him that Merrill Lynch was the largest firm of stockbrokers in the world, so he phoned their London office.

On his own admission Mr Goldie was very foolish

That was his undoing. He was not sure which department he wanted, so eventually the switchboard put him through to commodities. Within 11 months he had lost £70,000 in the commodity futures market on everything from pork bellies to cocoa.

On his own admission, Goldie was incredibly foolish. His story illustrates the fact that the price of holding on to your money is eternal vigilance. But it is very hard to fathom why a firm like Merrill Lynch should allow an unsophisticated investor of relatively modest means to gamble his money

away in the high risk world of commodity futures.

Mr Goldie met two Merrill Lynch executives who told him he could expect a return of about 17 per cent a year in a commodity futures account.

In what must have been the understatement of the year, he warned that commodities are at the volatile end of the market. He signed the standard Risk Disclosure Statement that all American dealers must present to clients, but cannot remember reading the small print.

In the weeks after he signed the Merrill Lynch document, he found he could not understand the activity sheets that dropped through the letter box every few days. Otherwise it would not have come as such a shock as when Merrill Lynch account executive, Mr Elliott Starr, phoned to tell him that he had lost \$50,000 and please could he come and have lunch to discuss it.

At lunch he was asked about his personal life. "I thought I was being asked to be given an explanation about the losses, not be subjected to an inquisition," Mr Goldie said.

Mr Starr assured him he was going to take the account under his own wing in the hope of recouping the losses. Then a few months later, in August 1982, he phoned Mr Goldie with the news that there was practically no money left.

"I was absolutely shattered. I do not even know where I went



Goldie... absolutely shattered

or what I did for the next couple of days," Mr Goldie says. When he did get back to his Notting Hill flat, Mr Starr informed him that he had made him \$12,500 in gold futures. Could he put up another £10,000, and start another account or did he want his money back?

At this point Mr Goldie understandably preferred to take his remaining money and run.

Merrill Lynch refuses to comment on Mr Goldie's case. Its legal department told me: "Any investor could have lost

as much money with a firm of London stockbrokers."

But if an investor was as unhappy with a United Kingdom stockbroker as Mr Goldie is with Merrill Lynch he could ultimately complain to the Stock Exchange. But Merrill Lynch does not come under the jurisdiction of the London Stock Exchange or anyone else able to deal with consumer complaints.

If Mr Goldie finds grounds for taking action he faces the long and expensive prospect of litigation, probably in the

United States.

One feature of the way his account was managed that alarmed Mr Goldie was the amount of money that went on commissions. On some days the amount was as high as \$7,000 according to the activity schedules - commodity futures by their nature are actively traded. Mr Goldie's investments were "day traded" that is, the positions were closed each night. This protects the investor from overnight swings in the markets - but it also means that a new commission is payable on the new position opened the next day. Account executives such as Mr Starr are remunerated on a commission basis.

The commission shown on the activities schedule adds up to over \$80,000. But during the early summer of 1982 \$42,000 of it was put back into Mr Goldie's account (which at that point was nearly empty) without explanation.

In the final weeks astonishingly large positions were taken, some running into several million dollars, presumably in an attempt to recoup the previous losses.

Mr Goldie's case, however, is not an isolated one. Dozens of United Kingdom investors have lost their savings in the commodity futures market with big name firms. Last year 200 people lost several millions between them in the "T-Bond Gummy Mac Spread", a strategy promoted by Bache.

This strategy, incidentally, was not marketed to investors in the United States. British investors are now suing Bache.

Merrill Lynch settled with a United Kingdom investor out of court earlier this year, after he started legal proceedings against the firm - again over his losses in commodity futures.

Mr David Harcourt, chairman of the committee attempting to set up a system of self-regulation for the market, says: "We were in touch with Merrill Lynch over Mr Goldie's case, but they seemed to come up with a reasonable explanation."

In a single day he lost \$49,000 on gold futures

But we are very concerned about the bad publicity surrounding the American brokers' activities in the commodities market.

"What we really need and are trying to set up to cope with this sort of case is a complaints procedure, where the investing public can come for advice if they think they have been badly treated," Mr Harcourt added.

What is clearly needed - and not just in the commodity markets - is an investors' ombudsman.

Margaret Drummond

Share offer

Latest plan to ward off the taxman

Investors are being offered the chance to buy shares in Little Aston Hospital, which plans to build a 50-bed private hospital at Sutton Coldfield in the West Midlands.

The hospital development is the latest in a series of schemes being developed using the proceeds of cash calls to the public. Earlier this month the directors of the Caldeira Independent Hospital offered shares to the public to help fund its £3.1m scheme to build a 36-bed hospital in Leeds.

Two other hospital groups - London Private Health Group and Swindon Private Hospital - have already launched themselves on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The latest offer for sale, by Little Aston, gives shareholders the opportunity to claim tax concessions of up to 75 per cent on the shares they buy. Aiken House, the financial and banking services group, is arranging the offer of 1,360,000 shares at 1.80p each in the new company.

It has said that the Inland Revenue has given provisional approval clearance to the scheme for qualification for tax relief under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

The directors of Little Aston Hospital include Mr John Steel, the chairman, formerly of the Midland Bank.

Income - plus growth

The need for both income and capital growth is probably one of the most commonplace among investors. Unfortunately, fixed-interest securities which provide income offer little or no opportunity for capital growth and high-income unit trusts or equity-based investments pay dividends only half-yearly.

Chiefchain unit trust management has found an answer which provides regular monthly income from four of its trusts and you do not have to worry about how many units in each to purchase. Average return before tax is 8.5 per cent - but there is, of course, the chance of capital growth.

The table shows the estimated income from an investment of £10,000 in the Chiefchain Monthly Income Plan, spread between the Preference and Gift High Income, Income Growth and Special Income Situations Funds. Special Income Situations Trust is a new fund designed for those investors who have capital growth as their first requirement, but also need a reasonable income.

Chiefchain says it is the first of its trusts to have the chance to invest in traded options which should improve the capital performance.

Minimum investment is £500 and the charges are the usual 5 per cent spread between bid and offer price and 1 per cent per annum on the value of the fund.

		Gross Dividend	Investment of £10,000
January 31	Preference & Gifts	3.06	76.25
February 28	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
March 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
April 30	Preference & Gifts	3.06	76.25
May 31	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
June 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
July 31	Preference & Gifts	3.06	76.25
August 31	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
September 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
October 31	Preference & Gifts	3.06	76.25
November 30	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
December 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
	Total	6.58	858.00

Special Income Situations 5.75% p.a. launch gross yield
Income & Growth 7.03% p.a. current gross yield
High Income 9.32% p.a. current gross yield
Preference & Gifts 12.18% p.a. current gross yield

Gross yields as at October 1, 1983.



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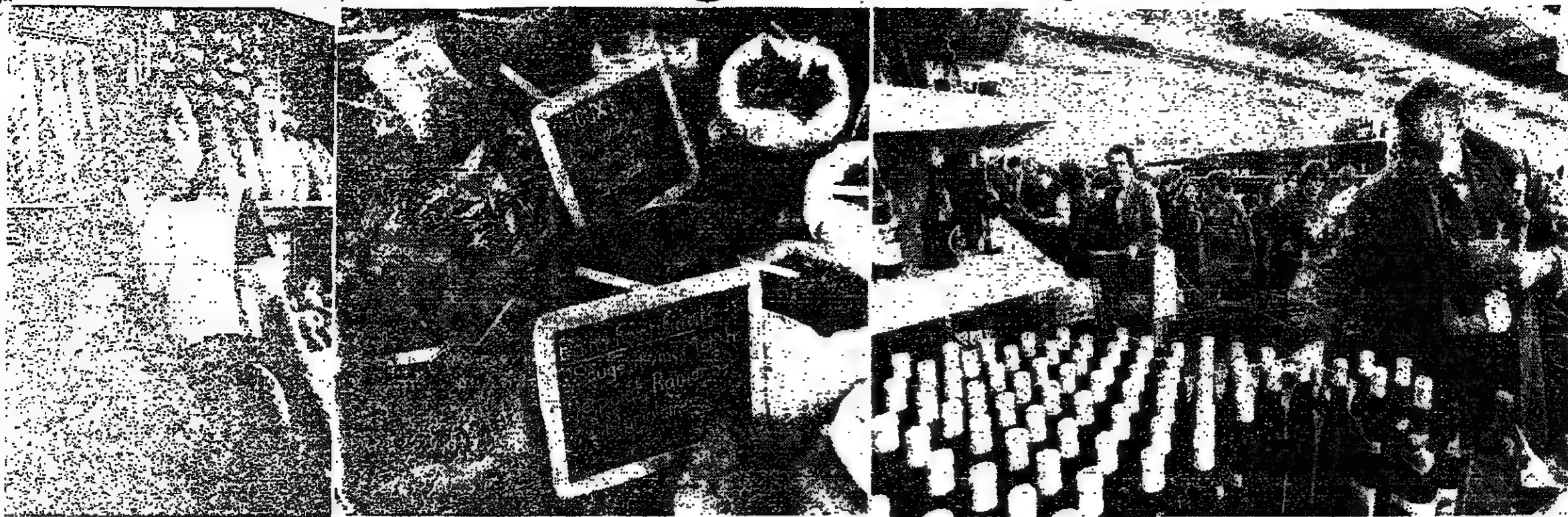
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حکومت افغانستان

VALUES on giving Christmas a foreign flavour

In search of les bargains in a day-trip paradise



Shoppers' choice: a mouthwatering selection of bread in a Besençon boulangerie; a profusion of herbs in the market in the centre of Dieppe; and excellent, inexpensive wines in a hypermarket near Boulogne

Some ferry crossings to France are already fully booked through to Christmas. From now on British shoppers will be descending on the French coast at a rate of up to 30,000 a day. Some are regulars who make the trip two or three times a week. With the French franc falling to a rate of 12 to the pound, bargains from the French shops and hypermarkets do not stop at wines and cooking pans. One man struggled aboard a Sealink ferry recently wheeling a small concrete mixer, and with adults allowed to bring home up to 30 litres each of French beer at less than 10p a bottle, returning boats are coming to resemble floating drains.

But if you thought of taking a day trip to bring back some long stick loaves, a cheap French turkey, some goat cheese or a Camembert for the fridge and French perfume from France - you would, I am afraid, have to be all wrong. *Bargains* go state quickly. After the journey home they are fit only for

reheating as garlic bread. The turkey would get you into trouble because of the customs' ban on uncooked meat. Goat's milk cheeses are out of season in winter, and Camembert and other soft cheeses should never be refrigerated because it kills them.

French perfumes are little cheaper in France than here, though you save by buying them duty-free on the journey. Toilet water is a better buy in France itself.

Bargain fares mean that crossings can be crowded and uncomfortable even when seas are smooth - and the hours ashore may be wet, windy and frustrating if you do not know what you want and where to find it. This guide is intended to minimize the discomfort and maximize the benefit.

Change money before you go. Rates are seldom as good on the boat or in France. Credit cards (Access and Barclaycard) are widely accepted and more convenient than Eurocheques.

Take your own food for the outward journey. Queues can be long for food which is poor. Buy a picnic from French shops for the return journey. Take a strong shopping cart. Better still take the car, or consider staying overnight or longer. There are plenty of special deals.

With few exceptions only food shops open on Sundays (in the mornings) and many shops stay closed until Monday afternoon. Make sure you will have plenty of time ashore for all you want to do, and if you want to be certain of a meal to remember in France, book in advance.

Customs allowances are generally half as big again if goods are bought in France rather than duty-free, but the shore shopper can bring four litres of still table wine instead of two, and up to £120 worth of "other goods" instead of £28. For you to qualify for the more generous allowances in any one category, none of your goods in that group may be bought duty-free.

so if you get spirits from duty-free shops you will not be allowed four litres of wine.

Buy your tobacco products duty-free but your alcohol in France, where wines are better and cheaper and there is a wider choice of spirits. You can buy perfume duty-free but still have to collect water from France as the customs regard them as separate categories.

French foods are a must. From hypermarkets or supermarkets, best buys include condensed soups (the Libio range is excellent, with many winter-warming varieties and those at about 7 francs a can good enough for Christmas lunch); mustards, widely various in flavours and packaging; jams and jellies without colouring and preservatives; tinned fish - French sardines are bigger and better, and still come in olive oil, but you will need a *clef universelle* from the gadgetry department since French tins are not fitted with keys; coffee - the cheapest is half the English

price, although it pays to spend more.

Then there are stock cubes, especially *Cour-bouillon* by Maggi - an Oxo for fish, smoked salmon - not as flavoured as the best here, but much cheaper; herbs and spices, such as saffron and *poivre rose*, at a fraction of English prices; olive and walnut oils (note the "use by" dates); wine and cider vinegars; tinned or vacuum-packed convenience foods such as cassoulet, cassoulet, tripe or *confit d'oie*; biscuits; tinned or bottled fruits and vegetables; fruit shops for milk shakes, sorbets, soft drinks or cocktails; tinsane herb teas - very soothing; bulk buys such as a bag of clementines, Ardeche chestnuts, or a basket of oysters packed in moist seaweed; beer; and of course wines - Chantenois and Vignerons Catalans are the most reliable cheap ranges.

It pays to go to specialist shops for cakes, cheese, *charcuterie*, chocolates, sweets and bread. The French Christmas

cake - the *bûche de Noël* is highly decorated, light and creamy. Supermarkets box them for transport, but they are fragile. Generally the tempting cakes topped with fruit and cream travel least well, and are best eaten in the shop or on the boat home. In any case sturdier models are even more delicious.

At the cheese shop, this is the season for cheeses with *pâtes lavées* such as Maroilles, Livarot, Epoisses and Munster. The Christmas cheese in France is *Vacherin du Mont d'Or*, so soft and runny you eat it with a spoon. From the *charcuterie*, bring *saucisson pur porc*, *pâtés* or *ballottines*, and the winter specialties *boudin noir* (eaten grilled with apple compote) and *boudin blanc* (fried in butter). You can also have a *choucroute* composed to your order with all the cooked-meat trimmings.

Do not leave France without chocolate truffles, petits fours and *marrons glacés* (not boxed). If they say "pour offrir" assent for free gift-wrap-

ping. From the baker, a big round *pain de campagne* lasts better than *baguette*.

Here are some ideas to bear in mind for good-value presents.

Men's and women's fashions, designer ties, berets, yachting caps, woollens, men's and women's handbags.

Toiletries, stationery, kitchenware, porcelain, handpainted lampshades, crystal, dried flowers, bed linen with matching breakfast trays, knitting wools.

Fruits in brandy, caviar, French Christmas pudding (with whole plums), champagne, truffles.

Folding bicycles (about £60). Petit Godin stove (£100) barbecue, Tricoufort garden furniture.

For home improvers: DIY tools, wooden bathroom fittings, wallpapers, blue overalls.

For children: jigsaws, puppets, modelling kits, toys, nursery lamps, stylish clothes.

Robin Young

SHOPFRONT

Lacking lustre?

Feeling that life lacks lustre? A trip to Michaela Frey, 4 South Molton Street, London, W1 (01 408 1233) can add instant sparkle to the dreariest day. The jewelry this season is all shades of black and glitter. There are ropes of fake jet interspersed with "diamonds" long enough to be used as a necklace or a belt (£51), with earrings to match (£24, one is illustrated right), necklaces of steely grey Hematite beads (£49.50), lots of bracelets enamelled in black and silver. My two favourite necklaces are illustrated - a French one of frosted glass beads with a turbo sparkle that could pay off the mortgage if it were real (£33) and a more subtle strand of black and grey beads interspersed with diamonds (£16). Necklaces can be ordered by mail for 75p - the more fragile ones for £2.50, including insurance.

Smell of success

The smell-alike French perfume maker would have a hard time copying the fragrances made by a small English company called Hobson's Bespoke Perfumery. All the ingredients are natural and blended by hand.

The range has been created with the help of a Swiss perfumer and the results of the partnership are light, delightful and as fresh as the English countryside after rain. *Essence* and *Romance* are for women, *Darwin* and *De Vinol* for men.

They are available in a range of products including eau de toilette or cologne, talc and soap, and lotions range from £3.75 to £9.60. Hand-made glass bottles and hand-turned mahogany pomanders are also available from £17 to £185 - the one illustrated is £23.



Could anyone have the ultimate luxury and command a special individual mixture - a real bespoke perfume? The answer is yes, at a price. It would involve the Swiss perfumer flying over to create a blend specifically for the skin and personality concerned and the package would include 250ml perfume, and 125ml eau de toilette, a pound of pot-pourri, and 100 bars of soap.

All that would cost around £1,000 so any grand romantic gesture seems rather unlikely, but companies do commission special "limited editions" and commemorative perfumes to distribute to favoured clients.

For those of us who live a simpler life, a visit to one of the period-style Hobson shops at 144 Chapel Street, Gildford, Surrey (0483 579055), or 6 Gordon Road, Lincoln (0522 42588), could produce some charming gifts for gifts - or some advice on how to make a traditional Elizabethan pot pourri. A mail order catalogue is available from the Gildford shop for £1 including samples. Londoners can see a selection at Liberty, Regent St. W1.

Beryl Downing

FERRIES

Britany Ferries Weekend shopping trips Plymouth-Roscoff and Portsmouth-St Malo, from £13.95 return; five-day tourer fares from £14 (£7 child), and from £23 for car with at least two adult passengers; 60-hour stopovers £23 return (£14 child); bicycles and motor-bicycles free on many sailings; hotel breaks from £28 per adult, car from £15.

Hoverspeed The fastest and most convenient crossing from Dover to Calais or Boulogne, but in winter there is a greater risk that the crossing will be cancelled. Dover-Boulogne or Calais day returns £8.50 (child £5.50), Sat £10 (child £7). Dover-Boulogne 60-hour flyaway return from £25 for car and two passengers. Car and two passengers return £32 for car and two passengers.

P & O Day trips Dover-Boulogne £7.50 return (Sat £10); towheeeler for car with up to four passengers and up to 18 hours ashore, £48. Superstrade day returns Portsmouth/Southampton - La Havre, £16.50 (£18.50 Fri and Sat).

Weekend hypermarket trips go to The Eurocentre at Morlaix, the largest in western France, and allow half a day's sightseeing.

IN THE GARDEN

First shades of an autumn to remember in russet and gold

This year's unusual weather should result in a spectacular autumn of colour. After the wet early part of the year, and one of the longest, warmest summers on record, even industrial areas - usually rather duller in plant colour than the countryside - are already showing signs of a magnificent display. But to get the best from garden plants, it is vital to select those that will give the deepest autumn tints. There are plants which are not particularly suited to the autumn and even this year will not make them any better, so pick and choose carefully.

Good autumn colour plants

will be disappointing if they are grown on poorly drained ground. As a rule they prefer open, unshaded sites, where they can perform to their best. But beware of the dangers of strong winds, and driving rain which can strip branches bare of leaves very quickly. Frost, too, will induce plants to drop their leaves, so a site protected from the fiercest of the elements is ideal, if not always attainable.

All kinds of plants, from trees to the commoner creepers, can provide superb autumn hues.

Trees and shrubs are many and varied and there is usually room for at least one in any

garden. There are those, of course, that need plenty of room to develop and are not suitable for a small or even a medium-sized garden.

Bigger gardens can make full use of the superb larger trees such as the Norway maple, *Acer platanoides*, which reaches more than 100ft in height. Its three-lobed leaves turn bright yellow in the autumn, and even look attractive when they have fallen. *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*, or the Caucasian wing-nut, also has leaves which change to a rich yellow, but in this case the leaves are pinnate. It is a spreading tree that needs a lot of room as it gains a

Of the smaller trees *Parrotia persica* (iron tree) has some of the richest of all autumn tints. The leaves turn through red-orange to gold, as long as the soil in which it is grown is not high in pH. A little added interest comes in the unusual and not very showy flowers that appear on the underside of branches in January.

One of the thorns, *Crataegus punctifolia*, is among the earliest plants to change colour. The leaves become a marvellous orange-scarlet from late September and, as a bonus, berries appear too.

A favourite of mine is *Malus tschonoskii*, a pyramidal tree which will fit into a medium-sized garden until it attains some age. Its eye-catching leaves become bronzy through to orange and yellow.

Many of the sorbus and malus will also produce strong tints, and some other prunus and acer (including snake-bark) are well worth considering in terms of autumn colours.

Shrubs are available in great and glorious numbers. On acid soils the azaleas are magnificent - nearly all deciduous varieties will colour well and the more open the position the better the colouring. Leaves turn, according to variety, from yellow through to scarlet. A



Rake's progress: From Eugene Grassie's Series of the Months

walk through any azalea garden about now is always a joy.

Hamelis or the witch-hazels are excellent. Not only do they flower early with strongly scented flowers but the leaves turn a rich yellow about now. *Fothergilla monticola* too is well worth the room: its leaves will become orangey scarlet. It will tolerate a little shade, so long as it is not dense and the site is open.

Nandina domestica is little known but the colouring is quite intense, and becomes a strong scarlet. It would fit neatly in a fairly small garden.

One of the strongest colours in the smaller shrubs is *Acer septentrionale* *akazuki*, which is similar to the Japanese acers. Its pointed, lobed leaves turn rich scarlet. My final choice in shrubs has to be *Eunymus alatus*, belonging to the spindle

tree family. Its long leaves turn to a rich, rosy scarlet.

Some of the brightest colours of autumn are supplied by the walls of houses to good effect. Among the climbers, I cannot leave out *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, the Virginia Creeper, which turns a bright scarlet in the autumn. A twining climber, which needs room to grow, is *Celastrus orbiculatus*. It is a big plant but is ideal covering an old shed or a tree stump, or even an old fence. Leaves turn yellow and seen against the opening seed pods showing orange seeds make a spectacular sight.

Prices for such a varied collection differ greatly. Trees will be about £16 each. Shrubs will not be less than £5.

Ashley Stephenson



Spring splash

Great care should be taken in planning spring bedding schemes. Natural bulbs may give some early colour, but it is the spring bedding display which heralds the end of winter.

You should already have sown some plants several months ago to ensure they are big enough and at the right stage to flower well in the spring, but if you do not have your seedlings it is not too late to buy bulbs. Glorie Bulbs have a first-rate selection. Their address is: Walter Bloom Sons, Cobbe Islands Nursery, Levensand, Warrford, Hertfordshire. Woolworth's also produce good bulbs at competitive prices. Wallflowers and polyanthus are two of my favourite display flowers.

Christmas hyacinths

It is time to plant hyacinths if you want them to flower in time for Christmas. Prepared bulbs are now in the shops. The dormancy of these treated bulbs has been broken and they will flower much earlier than nature intended. Make sure if you buy them that they are not normal hyacinths as these need cold weather before they flower. Bulb composts will help nurture your bulbs. Softest composts are suitable although somewhat expensive.

Select a bowl or container and add a little of the compost to the bottom. Add as many bulbs as the container will take perhaps three or five. The bulbs can touch so long as they are not diseased. Fill round

the bulbs with compost and water, enough so that the compost is wet through but not so much that water is lying at the bottom of the bowl.

The bowls should be placed in a cool dark place, a garage or a shed covered with anything which keeps out light but allows air to circulate. Do not use plastic bags. If you put bulbs in a cupboard, it will be necessary to check occasionally that the bowls have not dried out. After at least eight weeks, bring the bowl out into light and warmth. For the first few days all they need is light. After this, make sure they are kept warm, up to 70°F.

Very often bulbs flower at different times, giving a lopsided bowl. A tip on this is to plant a number of bulbs in a box, and then take five bulbs at the same stage of development and plant them in the bowl.

Full of beans

Broad beans generally like a fairly heavy soil. Although they will grow in almost any type of soil, they do like one which has been well prepared and manured. The earliest beans, which can be cropped from June onwards, and those which are sown in late October or early November, so now is the time to dig. Only certain varieties are recommended for autumn sowing. They should be sown in a sheltered spot, and the soil should be well drained and on the light side. Dig and prepare the soil if it has not already been done. If manure was added for the previous crop it will not be necessary to add more now. Tread the recently worked soil and then rake to leave a fine tilth ready to sow.

ENGLISH SCHOOL OF GARDENING

The new English gardening school at the Chelsea Physic Garden, 66 Royal Hospital Road, London, SW3 4HS, opens on 2nd November, with - Maintaining and Improving Your Garden - a two day/6hr week course on theory and practice. For full details write or telephone 01-352 4347/5646 for a prospectus.

MOW NOW PAY LATER

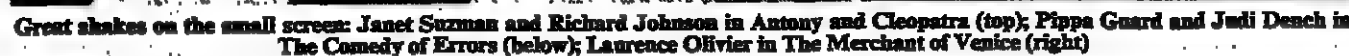
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Peter Wavmark



not apply to repeated playing of the same material. In repeated playing, 3M makes no claim to be superior to other tapes.

The other reservation is that even on re-recording, many tapes on the market do last a very long time before the picture becomes significantly worse. Even the previous 3M cassette easily took 500 recordings in its stride.

The research says that on average a tape is used to make 20 recordings a month. If that is so, to notch up 500 recordings will take more than two years, which may not be a lifetime but is more than reasonable value, particularly if the prices of tapes continue to fall.

P.W.

P.W.

The big one: Jack Charlton

Stewart Tendler

Bare stage: Sinéad Cusack, Bruce Myers and Tom Munnion in *The Custom of the Country* at the Pit

James has found the transition back to theatre after filming *Retraced* difficult, and is glad that he is not working in a large theatre. "Working in the smaller space is more like filming, with the same demands on absolute truthfulness. I am much more interested in digging into characters than in expanding his performance."

It is an indication that after many years in the theatre, as well as television, David Jones is likely to be concentrating on films as his main challenge.

Christopher Warman

The Custom of the Country, opens at The Pic, Barbican Centre, 5.15pm. Ends 22.00. Box office 7pm. Previews tonight, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Box office 628 8795.

A MOON FOR THE MISBEGOTTEN
Mermaid (236 5588)
Mon-Sat at 7.45pm
David Laveaux's delightful and very moving production of O'Neill's last play, a big success at the Riverside, transfers up east. Towering performances from Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen make the most of the ripe Irish wit as well as the tragic romance.

WOLFGANG ALBERT
Criterion (9396 3216) ..
Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 5.30pm
and 8.30pm
Black South Africa's cry from the
heart Virtuoso in multiple part
 doubling and storytelling on a bare
 stage. Percy Mtwa and Mbongame
 Ngema enact the often funny,
 finally heartbreaking
 consequences of Christ's choice of
 Botha's Johannesburg for his

IPSWICH: *Wotsey Got a Job* (U4/153723).
Betrayal by Harold Pinter. Opens
 Wed at 7:45pm. Until Nov 5, Tues-
 Fri at 7:45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinee
 Wed at 2:30pm, Sat at 4:45pm.
 As the film of this play opens in
 London, Liz Gebhardt, Russel
 Klimier and Barry McCarthy lead
 in a stage revival of one of Pinter's
 most recent works.

LEATHERHEAD: *Thomdike* (0372
 377677). Dial M for Murder by

WORKING: *Connaught* (0403 35333). All for Mary by Harold Brooke and Kay Bannerman. Until Oct 22, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm, matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 3pm
Avril Angers leads in a 1950s comedy, as a nanny who finds her latest charge is rather older and more familiar than she expects.

FESTIVAL BALLET
Manchester, Palace (061 236 9822). Until Oct 22 (except Sun, Mon) at 7.30pm; matinees Sat and Wed at 2.30pm
The company comprises of Graham

DANCE UMBRELLA
The Place (387 0031). Sat and Sun
+1.5

Sombart appear in some of the later performances. Today's programming is Ben Stevenson's *Cinderella*.

LINDSAY KEMP
Sadler's Wells (#278 8916). Tues until Oct 28, Mon-Sat at 7:30pm, matinees Sat at 2:30pm.
The Wells are billing Kemp's company as part of their dance series, but is it dance? His *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the first week's offering, is described as dance, in the style of a Victorian pantomime, and probably not suitable for children.

DANCE UMBRELLA
The Piece (#37 0031). Sat and Sun

The Place (387 0031). Tues at 8pm
Two Indian dance styles, Kathakali
and Mohiniattam, feature in the first
of a non-western dance series
extending until early December.

ON TOUR
Ballet Rambert are at Newcastle
today (Theatre Royal, 0632 322061)
and Oxford (Apollo, 0865 244544)
next Tues-Sat, with programmes
mainly of recent productions.

Purcell Room

**Please note with the commencement of the 1983/84 concert season all Royal Festival Hall concerts will start at 7.30pm.
Come early and eat before the concert.**

Friday Oct 21	<p>12.00, 13, 24, 25</p> <p>TWINS MONTOSH Interval: Round Adagio in B minor, K.500</p> <p>Beethoven Sonata in E. Op. 109: Chopin Variations on a theme by Paganini, Op. 35 (Gloak 1) & Brahms Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 38.</p> <p>Ch. 30: A. Adams: Adagio and preludes in E flat, Op. 23</p> <p>\$1.50, 22, 23, 24, 25.50</p> <p>Minirel Productions Ltd.</p>
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DATE 08-25-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS

In aid of THE HANOVER BAND TRUST APPEAL FUND

23. ~~25.50. 22. Postal and Telephone bookings from: Government String Orchestra, 131 Prince of Wales Road, London NWS 3PU. Cf. 482 1744.~~

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 678.5 down 7.5
FT All Share 678.5 down 7.5
Bergsma 20.917
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 94.21 down 0.32
New York Dow Jones
Average (latest) 1263.61 up 1.63
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,323.63 down 48.72
Hong Kong Closed
Amsterdam 151.3 down 0.8
Sydney AO Index 692.4
down 3.1
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 973.40 up 3.40
Brussels General
Index 127.61 down 1.0
Paris CAC Index 141.1 up 0.1
Zurich SKA General Index 289.2 unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5000 unchanged
Index 83.6 unchanged
DM 3.93 up 0.0225
FF 11.995 up 0.05
Yen 349.50 unchanged
Dollar 128.4 up 0.2
DM 2.8200
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5032
Dollar DM 2.8152
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.575772
SDRD 706748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9 1/8 %
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8 %
3 month DM 5 1/8 %
3 month FF 14 1/8 %
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/4 %
Treasury long bond 10 3/8 %
ECU Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive
9.719 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce)
at \$400.75 down \$388.75
close \$398.25 (\$266-266.40)
New York latest: \$400.30
Kruggerand (per cent)
\$411-412.50 (\$274-275)
Sovereigns (new):
\$94.95 (\$62.50-63.25)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim Barclays Bank, London.
Finals: Acrow (amended), Peter Black Holdings.
Economic statistics: Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (July provisional).

Steel prices in Britain are likely to rise by about 5 per cent on average next year after a period of price-cutting and small percentage increases in the market place.

Mr Tom Baxter-Wright, managing director of GKN steelstock, the largest stockholder in Britain with about 30 per cent of sales, said yesterday that prices will almost certainly rise at a level just below the expected inflation rate of 7 per cent for 1984.

● Hongkong Land and its partners, the New South Wales Superannuation Board, have withdrawn from £200m office development in Sydney following delays caused by archaeological work on the site which marks the beginning of European settlement in Australia in 1788.

● Belfast's Harland and Wolff shipyard has been awarded a £4m contract to convert a floating offshore barge for use in the Falklands. The contract was lost by British Shipbuilders' subsidiary, Sunderland Shipbuilders, because of an unofficial strike.

● The Bell Group, the chairman of which is Mr Robert Holmes a Court, has offered the *Herald and Weekly Times* ASX (£3) a share for its 14.1 per cent stake in David Syme, publisher of *The Age*. The contract was lost by British Shipbuilders' subsidiary, Sunderland Shipbuilders, because of an unofficial strike.

● Shares of Danish Bacon, the British selling operation for Danish slaughterhouses, surged 55p to 125p yesterday when it was disclosed that a takeover bid may be on the way from Copenhagen.

Talks are going on over a possible bid from Ede-Feed, a Danish slaughterhouse co-operative.

High cost of attracting deposits squeezes margins

Building society funds soar but early cut in mortgage rate is unlikely

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Money poured into the building societies at near record levels in September and the net inflow this month is expected to set a record.

But the prospect of an early cut in mortgage rates is remote. Competition among the societies for funds is becoming increasingly aggressive and driving up the rates for savers.

Some building society executives believe that the mortgage rate of 11.25 per cent is unlikely to come down this year. Most agree that a cut is out of the question unless there is a further cut in bank base rates from the present 9 per cent.

Since the building societies lifted their interest rates in the summer, net receipts have improved dramatically from a low point of £319m in May and June to £834m last month. This was a record for September and

the second highest monthly figure ever.

Mr Mark Boleat, deputy secretary-general of the Building Societies Association, said: "A further improvement is likely in October and it is possible that the previous record of £905m achieved in October 1982, will be exceeded."

The amount of new money lent to homebuyers fell in September to £1,505m from August's £1,623m, but this was because tight money during the summer led the societies to cut back on new commitments. With funds flooding in again, the societies are stepping up their lending - commitments in September were 12 per cent up on August at £1,644m and there are signs that mortgage queues are falling.

The Woolwich said yesterday that the average waiting list which had been 12 to 14 weeks



Boleat: "Record receipts could be achieved in October"

at the beginning of the summer had been reduced to 4 to 6 weeks.

However, although the big backlog of mortgage demand

that was built up earlier in the year is expected to fall significantly, societies lend more, demand is still very strong.

Hadfield, the country's biggest building society, said that it could not meet demand although its mortgage lending was expected to be a fifth up at £3.6 billion this year. Lending by the societies as a whole is expected to reach a record £19 billion (for 950,000 homebuyers) compared with last year's record £15.3 billion.

The high cost of attracting deposits from the public to fund new mortgages is also causing concern among building societies because it is squeezing their margins.

Last month, several big societies introduced two-year term shares offering 9 per cent net.

A high deposit rate is

enabling societies to come closer to satisfying mortgage demand, but many are worried that it will also keep mortgage rates higher than they would otherwise be.

Mr Tim Melville-Ross, general manager of National, said that the after-tax cost of the new 9 per cent term shares was about 12 per cent. With the mortgage rate at 11.25 per cent, "societies are generally trading at a loss on the new money they are taking".

The mortgage rate is expected to fall rather than rise, but not before the banks cut interest rates. The Government, however, has signalled its reluctance to see another early fall in bank base rates after last week's 0.5 per cent cut to 9 per cent. A further 0.5 per cent cut would, it is expected, pave the way for a fall in the mortgage rate of 0.75 to 1 per cent.

Wickins is new chief at Lotus

By Derek Pals

City Correspondent

Mr David Wickins, the power behind British Car Action Group, yesterday became chairman of Group Lotus, the high-performance carmaker. He replaces Mr Fred Bushell who took over in December following the sudden death of Mr Colin Chapman, the chairman-founder.

Mr Bushell remains chief executive and assumes the new post of deputy chairman.

Mr Wickins led a rescue bid for Lotus. Following a rights issue, BCA has more than 25 per cent of its shares. At the same time, Toyota of Japan acquired 2.9 million shares, giving it a 16.9 per cent holding. Another big Lotus shareholder is Coleman-Milne, with 14 per cent.

Coleman-Milne is one of the companies controlled by Hawley Group, which was created by Mr Michael Ashcroft. Club Lotus, the 3,500-strong group of Lotus car-owners, which campaigned for Mr Bushell to remain chairman, yesterday accepted the change with good grace.

The Club maintained that there was a danger of a shortage of spares if Mr Bushell had been forced out.

Yesterday Mr Wickins disclosed that BCA had acquired another 50,000 Rivin shares lifting its shareholding to just over 11 per cent.

Buyers compete for Oxford Instruments

By Wayne Lintott

The tender offer from Oxford Instruments, the high-technology company, was oversubscribed 9.2 times yesterday in one of the biggest oversubscriptions of the year.

The company was offering 8.1 million shares, representing 18.3 per cent of the equity.

The striking price was set at 285p for the shares when trading begins next Wednesday. The minimum tender price had been set at 230p.

The company advisers, Robert Fleming, and brokers Henderson Crosthwaite rejected a large number of applications, suspecting that they were multiple applications.

Oxford, which makes products in the scientific, medical and industrial fields, will be capitalized at £126.4m.

Applications from employees for 67,800 shares were satisfied in full. Oxford Instruments' founder and deputy chairman, Dr Martin Wood, and his family will retain 25 per cent of the equity.

About £10m of the funds raised will repay bank borrowings and provide capital. The rest will be distributed to existing shareholders.

Oxford Instruments' main attraction is its virtual monopoly on sales of a supermagnet used in medical scanners.

Sterling lifts P&O stake

Sterling Guarantee Trust, where Mr Jeffrey Sterling is chairman, has announced the purchase of a further 1.83 million P&O shares, taking its holding to 3 million or just over 2 per cent of P&O's equity.

Sterling Guarantee bought 1.2 million P&O shares last month, after selling a 3 per cent stake in BET, which raised

£15m. The total P&O stake is estimated to have cost £6.5m.

Mr Sterling takes over the chairmanship of P&O in two weeks' time and in December, the Commission on Monopolies and Mergers makes known its decision on whether Trafalgar House can proceed with its £300m bid for P&O.

Mr Richard Hannah, shipping analyst at brokers Phillips & Drew, welcomed the acquisition.

US Hoover seeks £20m UK buyout

By Andrew Cornallie

The Hoover Company of the US is planning to buy the shares it does not already own in its British subsidiary. The £19.9m deal will be put to shareholders next month.

The announcement follows the completion of talks between the boards of the two companies which began six weeks ago, and ends many years of speculation about the Hoover Company's plans for the subsidiary.

Shareholders will be offered 240p cash for each ordinary share and 235p cash for each Hoover "A" share. The deal values the British company at £47m. The US parent already owns 73.3 per cent of the ordinary shares and 47.8 per cent of the "A" shares after steady buying of small packets of shares in recent years.

The British board immediately said that the terms of the deal were reasonable and advised shareholders to accept the offer.

Yesterday Hoover ordinary shares rose by 8p to 223p, making a two-day gain of 23p. The "A" shares were up by 4p to 219p for a two-day gain of 31p.

In a statement to shareholders, the US group said it intends that the business of the British company should continue and that plans for development of the business will not be changed by the acquisition.

It also said that none of the rights of the group's 3,900 employees at the Cambuslang plant in Strathclyde, Scotland, and the Merthyr Tydfil plant in Mid-Glamorgan, South Wales, will be affected by the deal.

Mr Patrick Goode, managing director of the British company since 1981 and largely credited for a remarkable turnaround in the company's fortunes, will continue to run the British operation.

Under his product-led recovery programme Hoover this year returned to profit for the first time since 1979, producing pretax profits of £1m for the six months to June 30 against losses of £4.6m at the same stage last year and losses of £31m in 1981.



Goode: advising shareholders to accept the offer

TSB plans its own Visa group

By Our Banking Correspondent

Barclays is losing the contract to handle the Trustee Savings Banks' Visa credit card operation, Trustcard.

In a move aimed at lessening dependence on a major competitor, TSB Group announced yesterday that it will set up its own processing centre to handle in-house its credit card which has 14 per cent of the British market.

With almost 2 million cardholders, Trustcard is by far the largest issuer of Visa cards after Barclaycard which has nearly 7 million cards. The main competitor, Access, boasts more than 6 million cardholders.

Under the present agency agreement, TSB Group pays significant sums to Barclaycard to run the Trustcard operation, which accounts for about 15 per cent of all its transactions in the United Kingdom.

However, a Barclays Bank spokesman said the TSB decision would have a negligible impact on Barclays' profits which were more than £30m last year. Barclays is also confident that there would be no redundancies as the transfer would take about two-and-a-half years' and staff could be absorbed through natural wastage and growth of Barclaycard business.

TSB Group's decision is the latest sign of its more independent and aggressive approach as it prepares for the move into the private sector.

Hammerson jumps 15% but growth rate slows

By Our Financial Staff

Last year's restructuring of Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation's interests in its major properties together with reviews and reversions, particularly at the London Brent Cross shopping centre, has produced the expected 15 per cent increase in interim pretax profits.

But as Mr Sydney Mason, the chairman, forecast in his annual report in May, the company was not able to sustain the rate of growth seen over the last three years when profits more than doubled.

A reflection of that statement can be seen from the lack of any gross interim profits from property trading. Over the same

Hammerson Property Investment and Development
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £11.8m (£8.7m)
Sustained earnings 11.05p (8.56p)
Gross rental income £35.9m (£30.8m)
Net interest dividend 3p (3p)
Share price 710p. Yield 3.07%
Dividend payable 28.11.83

period last year property trading contributed £1.5m.

Investment income, similarly, showed a significant fall, down from £1.3m to £817,000. On the beneficial side of the accounts overheads have been cut to £14.8m from £17.1m, while transfers to costs of properties have fallen to £2.5m

WALL STREET

Nervousness hits shares

US Industrial production advanced broadly last month while inflation rose only 0.2 per cent providing further evidence that the recovery is continuing.

The favourable economic statistics were, however, offset by pessimistic remarks from economists and stocks were lower in a nervous market.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 11.2 points in early trading declining issues lead advances 6 to 50. And the turnover was moderate.

Although analysts had expected industrial gains to continue last month, the increase was greater than anticipated.

For the first nine months of the year, industrial production was up 12.2 per cent.

General Motors was down 1 1/4 at 76 1/2. Ford Motor down 1 1/4 at 77 1/2. IBM unchanged at 132 1/2. Merck up 1/4 at 101 1/4. American Telephone down 1/4 at 64 1/4. Standard Oil of California down 1/4 at 36 1/4.

Warner Communications was down 1/4 at 21. Comdisco down 1/4 at 23 1/2. Hospital Corp of America up 1/4 at 46 1/4. Eastern Airlines down 1/4 at 6 and Mesa Petroleum down 1/4 at 14 1/4. Gulf Oil was up 1/4 at 46 1/4.

£10m turnaround after three years of losses

Massey UK returns to profit

By Our Financial Staff

Massey Ferguson Holdings, the British arm of the Canadian-based agricultural equipment group, has announced its first profits for three years.

The board of the British company, which includes the Banner Lane tractor factory in Coventry and Perkins Engines in Peterborough, yesterday declared pretax profits of £49,000 for the six months to July 31, after losses of £10.3m at the same stage last year.

Group turnover improved to £274m, against £256m last time, helped by an upturn in demand for farm machinery and diesel engines in Britain. However, the group which employs 11,000

people in Britain gave a warning that the market for these products continues to be depressed and that the business continues to be managed on the basis of flat volumes and efficiency improvement in the factories.

Last year Massey began a three-year, £11m investment programme at the Banner Lane works after extensive redundancies there, resulting in the number of employees falling by 2,000 to 4,500 since 1980.

The results have been helped by an extraordinary credit of £4.2m - as a result of interest forgiven under the £390m refinancing package

The board said that the results reflect the benefits of the successful refinancing package in March this year agreed by Mr Victor Rice, chairman of the Canadian parent company.

This latest refinancing is the latest of a series of rescue packages which have been negotiated by Mr Rice since he took over as chairman in 1981.

Although the British operation is now in the black and group losses at the halfway stage have been reduced by 74 per cent to £29.2m Mr Rice had given a warning that the company can not predict with any certainty when the recovery will begin.

City Editor's Comment

Measuring effects of US growth

Should we really worry about the growth of the US economy? It is easy to forget that with the British economy showing signs of running out of steam, countries on the Continent only just beginning to recover and the developing countries feeling the full force of slump, we need all the help we can get from across the Atlantic.

But you can have too much of a good thing. This was supposed to be the time that growth in the US, so hectic in the spring, was moving into a more sustainable phase.

Yesterday's figures for US industrial production suggest no such thing, with a 1.5 per cent rise in September being backed by upward revision of August figures. They originally showed a 0.9 per cent rise, the lowest for seven months, but now come out at 1.2 per cent. Statistics can be revised down as well as up, but the headline phase still seems to be with us.

The international financial network and world economic connections are now so separate yet entangled that it is hard to know what effects this may have. But when they come, they will certainly have a powerful influence on what happens here.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, has made his view plain. The rising US trade deficit, now forecast at \$60 billion (£40 billion) this year will send the dollar down again against other currencies. Britain has a vested interest in Mr Regan's prediction proving correct.

Although it is too early to separate the hiccups from the trend, there is some evidence that the long-awaited reversal of dollar strength has really begun.

If that happens, the pound will almost certainly weaken against the Deutschmark, block currencies, which is good for our trade

and may strengthen against the dollar, diluting the inflationary effect of rising world commodity prices.

However, the process is unlikely to prove so tidy. Long-term interest rates are edging up again in New York and US Government bonds already offer a slightly higher return than comparable British gilt-edged stocks.

There is likewise little to choose on bank lending rates - hence the money market's shot across the bows when base rates fell to 9 per cent last week. Both past and forecast inflation remain lower in the US than here.

The stance of the US Federal Reserve Board, seen as quiescent if not positively relaxed in recent weeks, remains as uncertain as ever.

Inflation, after bottoming out there, as here, is generally forecast at about 5 per cent. Mr Martin Feldstein, the beleaguered chief economic adviser, now quotes in inflation range of 4 to 6 per cent and reckons growth will continue at 4 1/2 per cent through 1984.

That does not obviously point to lower interest rates, especially with the Fed no doubt taking on even greater responsibility in an election year.

At home, the interest rate trend is still downward, despite the small rise at yesterday's Treasury bill tender. State finances are much healthier than thought a few months ago, but the Bank of England has plenty of cause for its cautious stance.

The building societies are, in effect, successfully bidding up retail interest rates against both banks and National Savings and will have some effect on money supply.

With British inflation already forecast a perhaps 7 per cent next year, we simply cannot afford sterling to be weak against a weak dollar.

Prolific

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Competition between high-tech companies can be fierce. Evaluating the risks and selecting the winners requires an appreciation of the processes involved, as well as a detailed knowledge of the individual companies and the markets in which they operate. Prolific has this expertise.

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Figures compiled recently by Money Management magazine confirm that Prolific Technology is not only the top-performing technology trust over the year to 1st October 1983, but is also the top-performer in the international trusts sector: £1,000 invested in the trust over this period would have grown to £2,986. (Comparison: offer to offer price with net income reinvested.)

Since the trust was launched on 1st February 1982, the offer price of units has increased by 157% (to 14th October, 1983).

The aim and strategy

The objective of the trust is above-average capital growth through investment in technology stocks worldwide. To achieve this, the Managers take strategic long-term positions in companies

with strong management and outstanding potential, at the same time they are prepared to make tactical switches between world markets.

For example, the proportion of the Fund invested in Japan was increased from 10% in February this year to 36% by the end of August. And currently the U.S. content is being increased as the recent shake-out in U.S. technology stocks has presented some excellent buying opportunities.

We are highly optimistic about the prospects for future growth. However, Prolific Technology is likely to be a volatile investment due to the nature of the companies in which it will be investing. You should, therefore, be aware that the price of units can go down as well as up.

1% discount for prompt investors

A 1% discount will be given, in the form of additional units, on subscriptions received by 28th October 1983 using the coupon below. For your guidance, the offer price of units on 14th October 1983 was 118.5p. No income distributions have been made to date and we do not anticipate any being made over the next twelve months.

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To invest in Prolific Technology Unit Trust, simply complete the subscription form below and return it to us with your cheque. The minimum investment is £250.

You will receive a contract note followed, within six weeks, by your unit certificate.

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I am/we are over 18 years of age.

Name _____
Address _____
Tel. No. _____

Signed _____
In the case of joint subscriptions, full names and signatures should be attached on a separate sheet of paper.
Please tick here if you wish all net income to be automatically reinvested in additional units.
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This offer is not applicable to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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UNIT TRUSTS

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● Travel discounts

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Charity funds

Investment

Looking to individual portfolios

Young investment management group Fraser Henderson, has decided to postpone expansion in the cut-throat business of unit trusts (it runs two small ones) to concentrate on individual portfolio management where it has built up about £10m funds handled for 80 accounts.

Unlike many dealing with discretionary portfolios, the group is happy to hear from clients who can call in any time for a chat. It sends round a detailed assessment of any share purchased and will also report if things do not go well.

The cost is a reasonable 1 per cent of funds but there is a minimum of £400, implying minimum portfolios of £400,000. Fraser will put smaller investments into a portfolio of unit trusts for a lower fee.

An important aspect of the service is the administrative arrangement with Lloyd's Bank. The bank holds client assets completely separate from those of the management company which operates under a contract to manage the money but can not get direct access to it. The clients themselves must apply to withdraw funds.

With this arrangement, Fraser Henderson hopes to have got ahead of the Gower Report on Investor Protection which is expected to recommend such compulsory fund segregation.

Commodity risks

Actor's tale of a fortune lost in futures

Mr Michael Goldie, an actor, entrusted £76,000 to well-known American stockbrokers Merrill Lynch in October 1981. In less than a year he had lost almost the entire sum, the proceeds from selling his house.

His aim was to invest the money to keep ahead of inflation. Not knowing very much about shares or investment he thought he should find a good stockbroker to manage his money for him. A friend told him that Merrill Lynch was the largest firm of stockbrokers in the world, so he phoned their London office.

On his own admission Mr Goldie was very foolish

That was his undoing. He was not sure which department he wanted, so eventually the switchboard put him through to commodities. Within 11 months he had lost £70,000 in the commodity futures market on everything from pork bellies to cocoa.

On his own admission, Goldie was incredibly foolish. His story illustrates the fact that the price of holding on to your money is eternal vigilance. But it is very hard to fathom why a firm like Merrill Lynch should allow an unsophisticated investor of relatively modest means to gamble his money

away in the high risk world of commodity futures.

Mr Goldie met two Merrill Lynch executives who told him he could expect a return of about 17 per cent a year in a commodity futures account.

In what must have been the understatement of the year, he warned that commodities are at the volatile end of the market. He signed the standard Risk Disclosure Statement that all American dealers must present to clients, but cannot remember reading the small print.

In the weeks after he signed the Merrill Lynch document, he found he could not understand the activity sheets that dropped through the letter box every few days. Otherwise it would not have come as such a shock as when Merrill Lynch account executive, Mr Elliott Starr, phoned to tell him that he had lost \$50,000 and please could he come and have lunch to discuss it.

At lunch he was asked about his personal life. "I thought I was being asked to be given an explanation about the losses, not be subjected to an inquisition," Mr Goldie said. Mr Starr assured him he was going to take the account under his own wing in the hope of recouping the losses. Then a few months later, in August 1982, he phoned Mr Goldie with the news that there was practically no money left.

"I was absolutely shattered. I do not even know where I went



Goldie... absolutely shattered

or what I did for the next couple of days," Mr Goldie says. When he did get back to his Notting Hill flat, Mr Starr informed him that he had made him \$12,500 in gold futures. Could he put up another £10,000, and start another account or did he want his money back?

At this point Mr Goldie understandably preferred to take his remaining money and run. Merrill Lynch refuses to comment on Mr Goldie's case. Its legal department told me: "Any investor could have lost

United States.

One feature of the way his account was managed that alarmed Mr Goldie was the amount of money that went on commissions. On some days the amount was as high as \$7,000 according to the activity schedules - commodity futures by their nature are actively traded. Mr Goldie's investments were "day traded" that is, the positions were closed each night. This protects the investor from overnight swings in the markets - but it also means that a new commission is payable on the new position opened the next day. Account executives such as Mr Starr are remunerated on a commission basis.

The commission shown on the activities schedule adds up to over \$80,000. But during the early summer of 1982 \$42,000 of it was put back into Mr Goldie's account (which at that point was nearly empty) without explanation.

In the final weeks astonishingly large positions were taken, some running into several million dollars, presumably in an attempt to recoup the previous losses.

Mr Goldie's case, however, is not an isolated one. Dozens of United Kingdom investors have lost their savings in the commodity futures market with big name firms. Last year 200 people lost several millions between them in the "T-Bond Ginny Mae Spread", a strategy promoted by Bache.

This strategy, incidentally, was not marketed to investors in the United States. British investors are now suing Bache.

Merrill Lynch settled with a United Kingdom investor out of court earlier this year, after he started legal proceedings against the firm - again over his losses in commodity futures.

Mr David Harcourt, chairman of the committee attempting to set up a system of self-regulation for the market, says: "We were in touch with Merrill Lynch over Mr Goldie's case, but they seemed to come up with a reasonable explanation."

In a single day he lost \$49,000 on gold futures

But we are very concerned about the bad publicity surrounding the American brokers' activities in the commodities market.

"What we really need and are trying to set up to cope with this sort of case is a complaints procedure, where the investing public can come for advice if they think they have been badly treated," Mr Harcourt added.

What is clearly needed - and not just in the commodity markets - is an investors' ombudsman.

Margaret Drummond

Share offer

Latest plan to ward off the taxman

Investors are being offered the chance to buy shares in Little Aston Hospital, which plans to build a 50-bed private hospital at Sutton Coldfield in the West Midlands.

The hospital development is the latest in a series of schemes being developed using the proceeds of cash calls to the public. Earlier this month the directors of the Caldeira Independent Hospital offered shares to the public to help fund its £3.1m scheme to build a 36-bed hospital in Leeds.

Two other hospital groups - London Private Health Group and Swindon Private Hospital - have already launched themselves on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The latest offer for sale, by Little Aston, gives shareholders the opportunity to claim tax concessions of up to 75 per cent on the shares they buy. Aiken Hume, the financial and banking services group, is arranging the offer of 1,308,000 shares at 180p each in the new company.

It has said that the Inland Revenue has given provisional approval clearance to the scheme for qualification for tax relief under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

The directors of Little Aston Hospital include Mr John Stead, the chairman, formerly of the Midland Bank.

Income - plus growth

The need for both income and capital growth is probably one of the most commonplace among investors. Unfortunately, fixed-interest securities which provide income offer little or no opportunity for capital growth and high-income unit trusts or equity-based investments pay dividends only half-yearly.

Chiefchain unit trust management has found an answer which provides regular monthly income from four of its trusts and you do not have to worry about how many units in each to purchase. Average return before tax is 8.5 per cent - but there is, of course, the chance of capital growth.

The table shows the estimated income from an investment of £10,000 in the Chiefchain Monthly Income Plan, spread between the Preference and Gilt High Income, Income Growth and Special Income Situations Funds. Special Income Situations Trust is a new fund designed for those investors who have capital growth as their first requirement, but also need a reasonable income.

Chiefchain says it is the first of its trusts to have the chance to invest in traded options which should improve the capital performance.

Minimum investment is £500 and the charges are the usual 5 per cent spread between bid and offer price and 1 per cent per annum on the value of the fund.

		Gross Dividend	Investment of £10,000
January 31	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
February 28	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
March 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
April 30	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
May 31	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
June 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
July 31	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
August 31	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
September 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
October 31	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
November 28	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
December 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
	Total	8.58	888.00

Special Income Situations 5.75% p.a. current gross yield
Income & Growth 7.03% p.a. current gross yield
High Income 9.32% p.a. current gross yield
Preference & Gilt 12.19% p.a. current gross yield

Gross yields as at October 1, 1983.



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pension scheme. If you are an employee you can, with your employer's consent, use the account as a portable pension plan. This way you won't lose out when you change jobs. Unlike most pension schemes, where pension rights are frozen and then eroded by inflation, your account will continue to benefit from professional management right up to your retirement.

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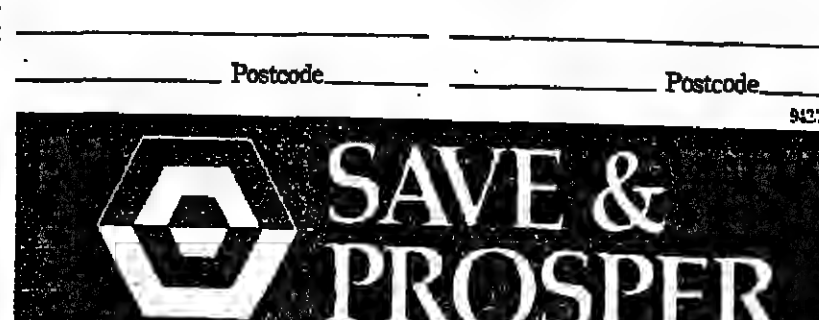
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FAMILY MONEY

Rail fares

Season ticket still the best buy

A penny saved is a penny earned and on that basis about the highest-earning investment around is a commuter's season ticket. The saving on a typical annual season on the ordinary return fare works out at around a massive 60 per cent - assuming a five-day week and a month's holiday.

So, it is well worth borrowing the outlay, if it is not to hand with overdrafts at around 13 per cent and personal loan rates from the bank now around 19 per cent. Shorter-term season tickets offer smaller relative savings, but the return on investment is always substantial.

Take a typical example: a commuter to London from Cambridge would have to pay £11 a day on the normal return fare and there is no chance of any of British Rail's other discounts unless you are fortunate enough to set off after 9.30am. This works out at £2,640 for a 48-week working year compared with the annual season charge of £1,022. If you borrow the money at around 18 per cent the cost rises to around £1,120, still leaving a saving of £1,520.

If you buy a weekly season, the saving before bank interest charges is £29 a week on the normal daily return fare, rising to a saving of £376 on a £284 quarterly season. BR works out the season charges according to a complex formula assuming various numbers of days travelled and an average price per mile. There is little of the market-related weighting which is added on to the mileage for an ordinary ticket on a popular line.

Thus, the Cambridge commuter's weekly season works out at roughly 5p per mile, compared with 10p on the ordinary return. BR says that is typical.

At present the second class return fare from London to Manchester can vary between £44 and £46.6. Admittedly, the lowest figure is the average per capita cost for a family with four children making a rather unlikely Awayday trip to the North but even for the ordinary traveller on his own there are five different fare possibilities with the lowest £16 - and that is



without going into such options as motor-rail or sleepers.

Railcards for pensioners, young people and service men allow further possibilities and if you use a family railcard with a varying number of children you need a computer to work out the permutations of average cost per head.

"It is very confusing," admitted a BR spokesman. "Not only for travellers, but for people in the ticket offices."

Beside the regular array of alternatives, they have to cope with special promotions - the holiday discounts in particular areas and various market research projects - all with the complement of small print exceptions and additions.

If you are taking that trip to Manchester the key thing is to travel off-peak and to avoid the full whack of £44 second class. Go after 10 am and before 3 pm and you qualify for the big reduction of the Saver fare at £16 allowing travel back any day and any time within a month. But read the small print carefully, because the fare rises to £19 if you go on a Friday -

and on Friday, too, the saving will not apply after 1 pm - (Unless you are leaving from Paddington when you can go after 7 pm). There are some early morning exceptions, too.

A good tip for the regular commuter using Savers is to buy them at the other end. The Manchester-to-London Saver is £16.50. Savers are BR's answer to the coaches which, over the last three years, have been freed to engage in cut-throat competition with the trains. "They are here to stay," says BR. An increasing number of routes are being brought in, including a large selection of cross-country ones in a few weeks' time. BR's other big marketing effort is the Awayday - jargon for day-return which is becoming more and more illogical.

BR is thinking of replacing Awaydays with a two-tier structure, for journeys within and outside the rush hour. It hopes to have something worked out in two years' time. Meanwhile, if you live in the test-market areas, there are some good bargains going on Savers to London from Sheffield, Chesterfield, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield.

The other prong of BR's approach is to induce target groups to travel more frequently. Pensioners, students and those under 24 can purchase rail cards for £12, which give discounts on ordinary second-class fares and Awaydays (the latter only on an inferior £7 version for pensioners). They also give a discount on Savers (£2 in the case of Manchester) and a variety of other perks. Again, reading the small print is essential. A minimum applies to young persons on certain days and times and the cards are not applicable for some trains.

The best buy of the lot is a family railcard which, for £10, provides half-price travel for four adults on ordinary tickets and Awaydays so long as there is at least one child in tow and a flat £1 per child to a maximum of four.

Susan Bevan

Unit Trusts

Charitable way to generate cash

Charitable unit trusts serve the dual purpose of providing a useful investment vehicle while assuaging the conscience of those with money to put away. The Cancer Research Campaign has joined forces with Fidelity Unit Trust managers to devise a series of schemes to generate funds - for the individual investor and the charity.

The money is invested in Fidelity Unit Trusts in one of three ways to suit different people.

● The investor keeps the capital and the capital gain while the income goes to the Cancer Research Campaign under covenant.

● Or the other way round - the investor keeps the income during his lifetime while the capital and the capital gain goes to the campaign.

● The investor keeps both the income and the capital sum, but on his death the capital gain passes to the charity.

There is a minimum investment of £500 but no maximum. The three schemes are devised to make the donations as tax efficient as possible.

The first, in which the income is donated, is designed for the high-rate taxpayer. The cost of the covenanted income (up to a maximum of £5,000) can be set against higher rates of tax and the charity can reclaim basic rate tax.

Under the second scheme, people who need their investment income to live on during their life pass on the enhanced capital sum to the charity free of

capital transfer tax. The Cancer Research Campaign is often badly hit by inflation when handsome bequests are greatly diminished in value by the time the donor dies. This way the capital sum set aside under a trust for the charity will keep pace with inflation during the donor's life.

The third scheme is for people who need the income during their life and want the original capital sum to pass on to their dependants, but at the same time feel they can spare the capital gain. Any capital gains tax which might have to be paid would be paid by the Cancer Research Campaign.

Investors are steered towards a range of Fidelity trusts according to whether they want to maximize income or capital growth. For instance, Fidelity Gift and Fixed Interest Trust is tipped for maximizing income, while their American and Japanese funds feature in the list of funds tipped for greatest capital growth.

The Cancer Research Campaign, which spends about £20m a year on research into the causes and treatment of all

forms of cancer, hopes to encourage more people to make donations and to benefit from a degree of inflation proofing.

And what does Fidelity hope to gain from the partnership? It is halving its initial charge from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent but will be taking the normal management fee of about 1 per cent.

Mr Richard Timberlake, managing director of Fidelity International said: "This is not an exercise in giving for Fidelity."

"We already have an investment trust where we manage the money for nothing - for cystic fibrosis. It will be less profitable than an ordinary scheme. If it does go well we will break even - but what we will gain is a list of names and addresses."

Fidelity only started operating in the United Kingdom four years ago but has about 5,000 direct investors and 15,000 who hold Fidelity units through a broker.

But some of its funds are among the market leaders, with Fidelity Japan first of 63 Far Eastern trusts. Investors in the Cancer Research Campaign scheme can easily switch from

fund to fund, but not from scheme to scheme.

The men from Fidelity were surprised to be asked whether they held tobacco shares in any of the funds being promoted under the charity scheme. They had to admit that there might be on odd BAT share lurking somewhere. "Tobacco shares are not a significant part of our portfolios at all," Mr Timberlake said. An advertising campaign to publicize the charity scheme is to begin soon.

The Fidelity men reckoned it would cost them between £30,000 and £50,000 to set up a new fund and it was therefore better to use existing funds for a charity initiative.

No one is saying how much they hope to harness under the schemes, they are just crossing their fingers.

Mencap, the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults set up its own unit trust 18 months ago so that donors could covenant income to it.

So far, £458,000 has been invested, but Mencap organizers are confident of reaching their £1m target by the end of the year because the society is the Lord Mayor's charity this year and funds from that appeal will be invested in the unit trust.

In the eight months to October 1 it showed a capital gain of 21.9 per cent. It stands at a respectable number 161 in the league table.

Vivien Goldsmith

Protecting offshore investors

Signal Life Investors Action Group has issued the first of several writs against intermediaries who recommended an investment in Signal Life, the Gibraltar-based insurer which collapsed in August 1982. Investment advisers in Cornwall are being sued and more writs will follow.

Investors in Signal Life's Gold Bond have been paid out in full by the trustees, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to the tune of £4.5m. But those unfortunate enough to have bought the Gold Bond have not been compensated because the bond had no trustee.

The action group is now pursuing the matter with the intermediaries who sold the bonds - many of whom are registered insurance brokers and members of the British Insurance Brokers Association.

Some intermediaries have behaved in an exemplary fashion, virtually admitting liability (many did not warn their investors that Signal Life was an offshore insurance company and not covered by the Policyholders Protection Act) by fully reimbursing their clients. Investors who bought their bonds through broker Julian Gibbs (now a part of the Stanhouse group), for example, have been fully compensated.

Chartered Trust had two clients and over two months ago it indicated that both of them would not be out of pocket on their Signal Life investment. Since then the two investors have received nothing and the total sum involved in only £20,000 - a considerable sum for an individual to lose, but peanuts for a bank.

Chartered blames the slow



Potter... Actions underway process of the law - it has to deal with a claim under its professional indemnity policy - for the delay.

Mr John Potter, coordinator of the action group, reveals that actions against other intermediaries are well underway.

Mr Potter has a mass of

documentary evidence, revealing that investors who wanted to invest in an offshore insurance company would leave them without compensation under the Policyholders Protection Act.

The advisers must have known there was something wrong. I had a long screed from a reputable insurance broker who had looked at the Signal scheme when it was first on offer and calculated that with the 5 per cent commission being offered the bond would have to show a return of over 23 per cent. He decided not to touch it, but the brokers who did sell the bond must have known this too," Mr Potter said.

Meanwhile, Professor Laurence Gower is busily penning his report and draft legislation on investors' protection, due by the end of the year.

Unit Trust Prices - change on the week			
Unit Trust	Price	Change	% Change
Admiral Unit Trust	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Growth	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Income	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Property	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral World	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral US	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Japan	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Europe	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Asia	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Australia	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral New Zealand	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
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Admiral Europe	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
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Admiral Latin America	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%
Admiral Caribbean	100.00	+0.10	+0.10%

FAMILY MONEY

New Spa Bonds

If you are looking for certainty in your investments, Leamington Spa Building Society is making another issue of its fixed-rate, fixed-term Spa Bonds which pay 8.75 per cent net of basic rate tax, guaranteed over the 12-month term.

Withdrawals can be made on demand if you are prepared to forfeit 30 days' interest. Alternatively, you can give the required 30 days' notice in which case there are no penalties. Minimum investment is £2,000.

Extra growth plan

Believe it or not a no-risk return of 13.39 per cent is available tax free, which is equivalent to 19.13 per cent to a basic rate taxpayer.

Leeds & Holbeck Building Society has joined up with the tax-free Homeowners Friendly Society to produce the Extra Growth Saving Plan. Regular savings are channelled through the friendly society into Leeds & Holbeck.

Life assurance relief is allowed on the premiums paid and the friendly society itself pays no tax. At today's building society rates, this produces a tax-free return of 13.39 per cent though this will fluctuate with changes in building society rates. These are, however, 10 year investments. Further details available from Leeds & Holbeck branches or from Homeowners Friendly Society in Harrogate.

Investors abroad

The expatriate market is a difficult, but lucrative one to capture. Lloyds Bank is aiming to attract some of these potential investors with its new Guernsey-based unit trust savings schemes. Life assurance cover is provided by Phoenix Assurance's Guernsey subsidiary, but the investment management for all three plans is handled by Lloyds Bank.

All three schemes are linked to one of Lloyds' six unit trusts, may be written on joint lives, denominated in sterling or American dollars and are available only to those not resident in the UK, including Guernsey, or in Switzerland. There are two regular savings plans - one with no fixed investment period and the other a ten-year contract. There is also a lump-sum contract.

Lloyds Bank's international and gifts funds have not done as badly over the past three years, so this might be one worth looking at.

Better Alliance

Abbey National Building Society's increase in rates on its seven-day account, up from 7.75 per cent to 8.25 per cent, basic rate tax paid, has led to a round of revamping among the other societies.

Alliance has improved the terms on its extra-interest account by reducing the notice period on the account from two months to one month. The account pays 8.5 per cent and withdrawals are available on demand with a penalty of loss of 28 days' interest, or with no penalty if the period is observed.

From Mr Peter N Quinn

Sir, I was more than vaguely interested to read about the problem which Mr Geoffrey Cronin has with double-charging on his Access account.

Last November, I authorized a charge of £200 to my account in respect of car repairs. Some days later, I found out that the garage passed a debit of £293.03 to Access. I immediately wrote to Access to cancel the charge and also demanded an explanation from the garage.

Credit card complaint

I received a "holding" letter from Access and the story from the garage was that I had been told that the charge would be in excess of £200. This, despite the fact that it had given me a breakdown of the charge over the telephone. Who, anyway, calls £293.03 a sum "in excess of" £200.

Endless correspondence with

status - which rather takes the shine off the offer since all societies would make this kind of "guarantee".

The interest is not too exciting at 7.25 per cent - 1 per cent less than you could get from virtually any other society. Now if both banks were to guarantee the loan at the basic rate of 11.25 per cent, the scheme might have some appeal, particularly for larger borrowers who might have to pay over the odds elsewhere.

Finance venture

Entrepreneurs looking for £50,000 to £1m to start up or expand their business, now have yet another fund as a potential source of finance.

Granville Venture Capital Limited is offering for young companies and will provide equity and debt financing while leaving control of the company in the founders' hands. Equity investments of between 15 and 45 per cent will be considered and priority will be given to high technology and product innovation. Further details from Mr Robin Hodgson, Granville Venture Capital Ltd., 27-28 Lowest Lane, London EC3R 8EB.

American move

Touche Remont, better known for its management of investment trusts rather than unit trusts, is now moving into the latter with the launch of this week of its fifth fund, TR American Growth.

It will be managed by Mr Roy Hooper who also manages the £70m TR North American Investment Trust, which achieved a 56 per cent increase in net asset value over the past year. "The fund aims to derive maximum profit from the strong recovery of the American economy by keeping its portfolio deliberately flexible. It will not restrict itself to higher technology, health-care or smaller companies, or any of the other currently fashionable sectors, but will invest in sectors and stocks showing the most growth potential", says Touche Remont.

Helping charity

Charities rely heavily on legacies - about 10 per cent of their income comes from this source, according to the Directory of Social Change, itself a charity. "Yet only one will in 50 contains a charitable bequest."

In the hope that people may be persuaded to bequeath something to a charity, Social Change has produced two booklets, *Leaving Money to Charity and Legacies - a Practical Guide*. The former is aimed at the individual thinking of making a will and inclined to leave something to a charity. The second booklet covers the legal and tax aspects and a comprehensive guide to charities on how to raise money through legacies.

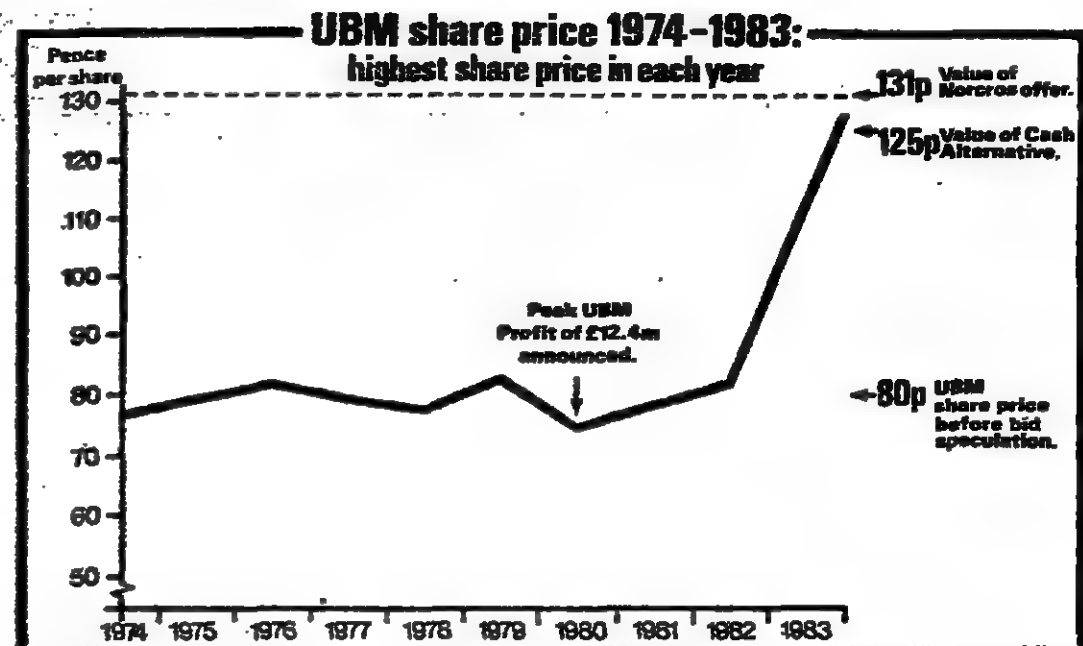
The booklets are available from the Directory of Social Change, 9 Mansfield Place, London NW3 1HS prices £3.95 and £1.95 respectively.

Obviously, I have no desire to allow Access to see as this costs time and money and leaves a stigma, win, lose or draw.

Would you or the Consumers Association like to "front-up" an association of hard-done-by Access holders (and presumably Visa, Diners and American Express) to save us from prosecution? Yours faithfully, PETER N QUINN, 7 Crescent Rise, London N22 4AW.

An important message to UBM shareholders

What price UBM shares without Norcros?



Stay ahead by accepting the Norcros offer.

YOUR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE RECEIVED BY
WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER 1983

AVOID POSTAL DELAYS AND SEND YOUR ACCEPTANCE NOW!

The Directors of Norcros p.l.c. have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate, and each of the Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

GOOD INCOME NOW, A RISING INCOME YEAR BY YEAR AND CAPITAL GROWTH.

The aim of this imaginative new Plan from Chieftain is to provide you with much more than just a good monthly income. It offers the prospect of an income that can rise over the years, the opportunity of capital growth, and the security of a sound spread of units in a range of different trusts. If inflation is still eating into the value of your savings then you should consider unit trusts. They have a valuable and unique

role to play by providing you with both income and capital growth. The same opportunity just cannot be provided by Building Societies or National Savings. They cannot provide capital growth and their rates of interest have fallen radically in the last three years. Now, thanks to Chieftain you have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of your savings today and watch them grow into a healthy sum tomorrow.

MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

FOUR FUNDS IN ONE

Chieftain have combined the balanced advantages of their four different income trusts into this one Plan. This means that the Managers can take advantage of income and growth opportunities wherever and whenever they occur. You can, if you wish, vary the balance between income and growth. But this chart shows the anticipated gross income for 1984 from an investment of £10,000 equally divided among the funds. Remember, the aim of this Plan is for the income to grow from time to time.

How your income is paid

	One Third	Two Thirds	Income	Capital
31st Jan	Preference & Gifts	3.0%	£75.00	
28th Feb	Income & Growth	3.5%	£87.50	
31st March	High Income	2.38%	£59.50	
30th April	Preference & Gifts	3.0%	£75.00	
31st May	Special Income Situations	2.88%	£72.00	
30th June	High Income	2.38%	£59.50	
31st July	Preference & Gifts	3.0%	£75.00	
31st Aug	Income & Growth	3.5%	£87.50	
30th Sept	High Income	2.38%	£59.50	
31st Oct	Preference & Gifts	3.0%	£75.00	
30th Nov	Special Income Situations	2.88%	£72.00	
31st Dec	High Income	2.38%	£59.50	
Annual	Income	3.57%	£897.00	

*Figures quoted are estimated gross income. Dividends should not be taken as a general guide as trusts often receive more income in one accounting period than in another.

To invest in this unique plan all you need to do is complete the coupon and send it in together with your cheque. Don't delay. Inflation continually erodes the value of your savings unless you take steps to change the situation.

HIGH INCOME

9.5%

This fund aims to provide a high immediate income together with some growth of income and capital from investment in equity securities. Income has risen every year since 1981.

A high immediate income; income and capital growth.

SPECIAL INCOME SITUATIONS

5.7%

This fund, launched in October 1982, aims to provide capital growth together with good and growing income. It invests in a range of special situation shares and special situations, and has income overruns regularly.

Growth of capital and above average income.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

The income from unit trusts and their price can go down as well as up. But consider the fact that Chieftain High Income will this year pay an income estimated 54% bigger than quoted in its launch in 1976. For 1983 a Building Society at the B.S.A. rate will pay an estimated 12% less than the rate quoted in 1976. In 1983 Chieftain Income & Growth has

paid an income 40% bigger than that offered at its launch in September 1978. A Building Society will pay 1% more than the rate quoted then. Interest rates may well fall again next year. And dividends rise. The above unit trusts have shown a rise in their offer price of 67% and 25% respectively. Capital in a Building Society cannot grow. It can only fall in real value as long as inflation lasts.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The yields quoted in this offer are based on the unit prices on 13th October 1983 as follows: High Income 4.7%, Income & Growth 3.1%, Preference & Gifts 2.0%, (Special Income Situations 2.5%).

Applications will be acknowledged by contract notes and certificates will normally follow within six weeks. Prices are quoted in the national press. An initial charge of 9% of the offer price is included in the unit price, and there is an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) allowed for in the estimated gross quoted yield (1% plus VAT for Special Income Situations).

Traders are Middle East Bank Trust Co. Ltd. This offer is not applicable to Bire. Chieftain Trust Managers, Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC4M 4TP Tel: 04-283 3933 or 01-263 2632.

Use with to invest the amount shown below in units of the unit trusts constituting the Chieftain Monthly Income Plan at the offer prices ruling on receipt of this application.

£	spread equally	£	Investment
OR	(minimum £500 each trust)	£	Investment
£	Chieftain Preference & Gifts Trust	£	Chieftain High Income Trust
£	Chieftain Income & Growth Trust	£	Chieftain Special Income Situations Trust
£	TOTAL	£	

Tick box for details of Share Exchange Plan

CHIEFTAIN

Chieftain Trust Managers, Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC4M 4TP Tel: 04-283 3933 or 01-263 2632

Investing for Income?

Why worry about fluctuating interest rates when you can enjoy a guaranteed high income?

Assured High Income

If you are investing for income, fluctuating interest rates and the possibility of a consequent reduction in income are a constant source of concern. With the future uncertain, accurate financial planning becomes virtually impossible.

Yet despite this, there is a solution - and a very simple one at that: The London Life 10-Year Income Bond.

It is available to investors between 18-80. And it means that no matter what happens to interest rates over the next ten years your income is secure.

This is because once you take out an Income Bond, our rates - unlike those offered by the building societies - cannot be reduced, however much interest rates generally may fall.

Prospective Terminal Bonuses

You can invest any sum from £1,500 upwards. On death, full return of capital, free of all tax, is guaranteed. After 10 years, providing current bonus rates are maintained your capital will be returned in full together with a tax-free terminal bonus. The figures in the table show the bonus you would receive after 10 years on the basis of London Life's current performance. For smaller investors the percentage return will be slightly less.

EQUIVALENT GROSS YIELD TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYER AGED 65

15.3% **

LOOK WHAT YOUR £10,000 CAN EARN*

Present Age	Annual Net Income in Years 1-9	Return of Investment and Net plus Bonus Income at the end of the Tenth Year	Tax-Free Terminal Bonus at the end of the Tenth Year
55	£898.68	£11,022	£2,295
65	£928.86*	£11,022	£2,295
75	£1,015.84	£11,022	£2,295

*The figures are for a male basic rate taxpayer and are based on current premium, life assurance premium relief, and bonus rates. Bonuses cannot be guaranteed as they are dependent on the future performance of the Association.

**For a basic rate taxpayer a net yield of 9.29% is equivalent to 13.27% gross. This yield is increased to 10.73% net (15.33% gross) with terminal bonus if applicable.

Why the London Life Income Bond?

As you will see by comparing figures, few investments today can match the security and return of the London Life Income Bond.

This is partly because London Life is one of the best performing UK Life Offices. We have no shareholders - so all profits are reflected in the bonuses paid to our with-profit policyholders. And we pay no commission for the introduction of new business.

For full details of the 10-Year Income Bond, and a quotation geared to your age at entry, please send the coupon to the address indicated.

To: New Business Department, The London Life Association Limited, Freepost, 100 Temple Street, Bristol BS1 6YJ (no stamp required).

Please state the amount you propose to invest

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Tel Nos: Business _____ Home _____ 397

Tax Rate _____ % Date of Birth _____

LL (If you prefer, you can call Michael Cavelier on 01-588 9981 to discuss your requirements personally.)

London Life - over 175 years of assurance

Act now - this offer may be withdrawn at any time without prior notice.

The Sara Keays statement

I implored him to tell the Prime Minister

The following is the statement Miss Sara Keays volunteered to The Times

I agreed for the sake of my family that we would not discuss the press the statement made by Mr Parkinson last week. I hoped that it would not become necessary for me to say anything. However, I now feel that I have a duty to do so.

On Friday, October 7, *The Times* said that "Mr Parkinson has made a sad and silly blunder". Like the Government, the editor believes this should have remained a "private matter".

On Monday night, in spite of the understanding expressed in his statement, Mr Parkinson saw fit to answer questions about the matter in a much publicized *Panorama* programme. It appeared from that programme that the Prime Minister had been kept fully informed and that the statement issued by Mr Parkinson contained the full facts.

The full facts have not been made public. Press judgment and public opinion have been influenced by inadequate information, speculation, and the Government's desire to restore Mr Parkinson's position - as someone else put it, to "rehabilitate" him.

1. It has been implied that I tried to trap Mr Parkinson into marriage;
2. that I sought to destroy his reputation; and
3. that the matter should have remained private.

This last presumes that I should hide from public view and declare on the baby's birth certificate "father unknown", so casting further doubt on my reputation and denying the child his fundamental right to know the identity of his father.

According to the *Telegraph*, I should have sacrificed my baby's life for Mr Parkinson's

career and the Government's reputation.

I wish therefore to make known the following chronology of events:

1. My baby was conceived in a long-standing, loving relationship which I had allowed to continue because I believed in our eventual marriage. It has been suggested that Mr Parkinson only asked me to marry him after I became pregnant, when in fact he first did so in 1979.

2. In May, when I knew of my pregnancy, Mr Parkinson decided he no longer wished to marry me.

I told him that, while I had to accept the fact that he was not going to marry me, I could not deny my baby his right to know the identity of his father.

3. I did, however, implore Mr Parkinson, during May and early June, to inform the Prime Minister because his name and mine were sufficiently linked in political circles for speculation to be inevitable and it was essential that the Prime Minister was made aware of the situation before forming her new Government. He would not agree to this.

4. On polling day, Mr Parkinson sought a reconciliation and asked me to marry him. I gladly accepted. He said that he was about to see the Prime Minister to inform her of our relationship and to tell her that he would be obtaining a divorce in order to marry me. That evening he told me he had so informed her.

He also told other members of my family of his intention. He asked me to give him time to arrange matters and to leave my job at the House of Commons, which I did at the end of June. I and my family assured him of our full cooperation and that we would give him such time as he needed.

5. On August 5, Mr Parkinson went on holiday abroad with his wife and family, having reassured me of his intention to marry me.

6. On August 23, I was visited at my London home by reporters from the *Daily Mirror* who demanded to know if it was true that I was

pregnant by Mr Parkinson. At that very moment others from the same newspaper called on my father and younger sister.

Later that night, as I was driving a girl friend to her home, I was pursued by two cars, which I believed to be driven by reporters from the *Daily Mirror*, who tried to force me to stop and one of their cars collided with mine. I had to take refuge in Rochester Row Police Station.

7. On August 24, I informed Mr Parkinson, who was still abroad, of the incident with the *Daily Mirror*. I assured him that neither I nor any member of my family had told them anything, but I was concerned that the press would shortly confront him.

He advised me to leave London, which I did, and he said he would speak to me again on his return to England the following week. He gave me no indication that matters between us had in any way changed.

8. On September 1, Mr Parkinson asked me to meet him secretly at an office in London, where he informed me that he had decided while abroad that he was not going to marry me after all. Later that day I telephoned him to say that I thought it essential that he should inform the Prime Minister.

9. I subsequently instructed solicitors with a view to Mr Parkinson and myself issuing a joint statement. In the ensuing weeks it became clear that other newspapers were pursuing the story and that it was being talked about in political circles.

10. On Wednesday, October 5, when I was informed of what had been published in *Private Eye*, I telephoned Mr Parkinson and told him that if he did not issue the statement which solicitors had been discussing for some weeks, then I would be obliged to defend myself.

Press comment, government pronouncements, and the continuous speculation about this matter have put me in an impossible position. I feel that I have both a public duty and a duty to my family to put the record straight.



Ups 'n' downs: The undulations of Epsom's famous course graphically exposed

Odyssey in search of racing

Brough Scott, one-time jockey who turned to writing and broadcasting about the sport in which he gained considerable success, and Gerry Cranham, racing's most prolific photographer, travelled 750,000 miles in four years to produce the material for their new book, "World of Flat Racing", which is published Monday.

Their journeys took them to more than 100 racecourses in 20 countries, countless studs, and scores of sales pavilions. Cranham shot 1,164 rolls of colour film and 390 in black and white, giving a total of 55,944 photographs from which to select the pictures. Michael Phillips, *The Times* Racing Correspondent, writes: "From the glamour of Royal Ascot, Goodwood, Longchamp and Chantilly in Europe, it weaves a varied pattern across the world, even encompassing such bizarre locations as Ellis Park in the US and Laytown in the Irish sands". *World of Flat Racing* by Brough Scott and Gerry Cranham. Published by World Works (£25).



Dirty business: Dianne Divine, Lady winner at Ellis Park, US

Frank Johnson at Blackpool

Mob's welcome for innocent bystander

Despite the cruel fate that befell Mr Parkinson in the morning, the long, spontaneous standing ovation to the Prime Minister went ahead as planned yesterday.

Like the Notting Hill Carnival, which it so much resembles in its faintly unsettling combination of the festive and the menacing, the ovation has acquired a bad reputation over the years.

But, unlike the case of the carnival, the adverse criticism of it tends to come from the liberal rather than the right-wing press. These critics see it as an attempt by an unrepresentative minority to impose its values on the rest of us.

Certainly, many white residents leave Blackpool during ovation time. But as the revellers cheered, stamped and sang deep into the afternoon yesterday, police reported that the crowd was, on the whole, good-natured. There were few arrests.

Queen for eight years

At 2.30, Mrs Thatcher stepped to the microphone beneath the gold roof and crystal chandeliers of the Winter Gardens to give the traditional signal for the ovation to begin: a speech lasting about three-quarters of an hour. Ranged on each side of her were the Ovation Committee, the citizens' group which works all year round to make the ovation possible and which is also known as "the Cabinet". Such is their infectious enthusiasm, many of them have volunteered to take over the work of making the speech should Mrs Thatcher stand down from the post she has held for eight years as Ovation Queen.

A lot of them, including Mr Heseltine, Mr Lawson, Lord Whitelaw, and Sir Keith Joseph, were cautious with silver spoons. It was widely assumed that these were the ones who, because of the climate created by recent events, had regularized their domestic arrangements by slipping out at lunchtime and marrying.

As they awaited Mrs Thatcher's arrival, all the confidence had on which to practise the ovation was the unpromising combination of Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Common Market. The crowd is not normally inflamed by either.

To his credit, the peaceable Sir Geoffrey lacks the black air that please the conference. Yesterday he made the sort of cogent, rational and attractive speech which, at a Tory conference, normally gets a minister nowhere. Whereupon, he suddenly found himself an innocent bystander in the middle of an ovation. The mob likes to try it out to get a hoarse, perfect before unleashing it at the Prime Minister. He managed to extricate himself without police intervention.

In Mrs Thatcher's speech, all the traditional floats went by with a few changes inspired by current events. So this year all references to Mr Foot came out as Mr Kinnock.

It was also necessary not to mention Mr Parkinson by name. The conference had been programmed all week to do an ovation every time his name was uttered. This would have looked odd now that he was on his way down the motorway to whatever lies beyond resignation. So at the start of her speech, he came out as "the man who so brilliantly organized the campaign". This drew polite applause, since the conference could just as easily assume that she was referring to Mr Denis Thatcher.

Gangs in pinstripes

At the end, all went according to plan. The noise was suitably terrifying, much of it generated by gangs of youths, definitely wearing the pinstripes, suits and switchblades with which they assert their cultural identity. These were the notorious Young Conservatives. But the Winter Gardens was massively, if discreetly, policed, and there were no clashes.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Prince and Princess Michael of Kent leave Heathrow Airport, 10.30 for visit to Texas to attend fundraising functions in aid of the

English National Opera's Tour in 1984

Sainsbury's Images for Today, winners of their contemporary art competition at the Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath: Mon to

Contemporary Swedish Photography

at the Arts Centre for the Arts, Winchester Street, Cheltenham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Nov 21)

Gardens open

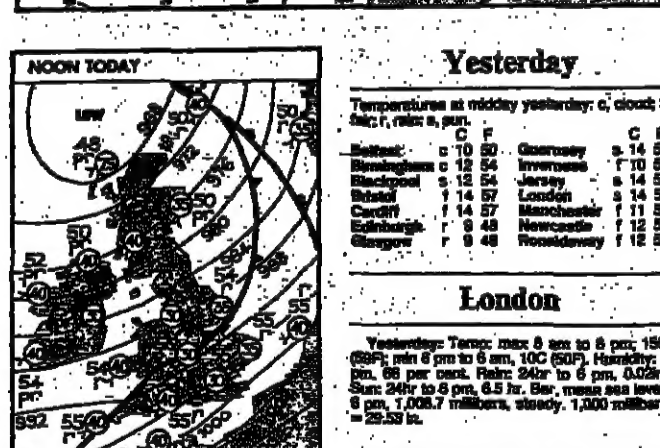
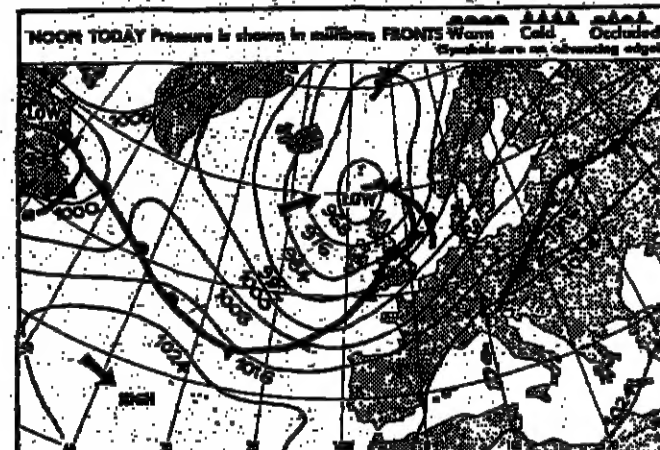
TODAY (in plants for sale)
Gloucestershire: The Heathens, 25 Winfield, Newent, off A4215; Japanese style garden, pools, stream, peat beds, rock garden, autumn colour; p: 2 to 6; also open tomorrow, Oct 29 and 30.

Roads

London and South-east: A10: Restrictions at M25 junction, Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, today and tomorrow. A102: Roadworks on northern approach to Blackwall Tunnel today. A3024: Eastbound diversion in Burrell Road, Southampton; delays today and tomorrow.

Weather

A deep depression in mid Atlantic is moving quickly eastwards to be near Northern Scotland at first tomorrow, with its associated troughs of low pressure crossing the British Isles.



Highest and lowest			
Location	High	Low	Notes
London	15.0	8.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Edinburgh	12.0	5.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Belfast	11.0	4.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Cardiff	14.0	7.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Manchester	13.0	6.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Sheffield	12.0	5.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Nottingham	11.0	4.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Leeds	10.0	3.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Birmingham	11.0	4.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Bristol	12.0	5.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
Exeter	13.0	6.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00
London	15.0	8.0	High at 10.00, Low at 01.00

Leith	11.54	2.4	Leith	10.35	43	10.50
Liverpool	12.56	7.0	Liverpool	8.43	87	7.21
Liverpool	12.56	7.0	Liverpool	4.12	2.2	6.15
Margate	8.26	8.6	Margate	7.00	3.8	10.0
Milford Haven	11.04	4.5	Milford Haven	1.08	4.8	2.10
Newquay	20.05	5.0	Newquay	12.47	4.9	1.18
Oban	3.94	2.8	Oban	1.35	2.7	2.95
Pasadena	3.49	1.3	Pasadena	10.00	10.0	12.16
Portsmouth	3.49	1.3	Portsmouth	1.2	1.0	1.0
Sharnbrook	2.57	4.7	Sharnbrook	7.95	3.7	7.29
Sharnbrook	2.57	4.7	Sharnbrook	8.20	4.8	7.05
Swansea	12.01	4.2	Swansea	12.28	1.0	1.0
Tees	22.41	4.2	Tees	1.04	6.9	1.50
Wolverhampton	5.29	3.5	Wolverhampton	11.32	4.1	0.00
				6.50	3.2	3.57

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Abbeville	2.57	4.7	Abbeville	7.95	3.7	7.29
Abbeville	2.57	4.7	Abbeville	8.20	4.8	7.05
Abbeville	12.01	4.2	Abbeville	12.28	1.0	1.0
Abbeville	22.41	4.2	Abbeville	1.04	6.9	1.50
Abbeville	5.29	3.5	Abbeville	11.32	4.1	0.00
				6.50	3.2	3.57

Tide measurement in metres 1m = 3.28084.

Tide measurement in metres 1m = 3.28084.

Abbeville	11.54	2.4	Abbeville	10.35	43	10.50
Abbeville	12.56	7.0	Abbeville	8.43	87	7.21
Abbeville	12.56	7.0	Abbeville	4.12	2.2	6.15
Abbeville	8.26	8.6	Abbeville	7.00	3.8	10.0
Abbeville	11.04	4.5	Abbeville	1.08	4.8	2.10
Abbeville	20.05	5.0	Abbeville	12.47	4.9	1.18
Abbeville	3.94	2.8	Abbeville	1.35	2.7	2.95
Abbeville	3.49	1.3	Abbeville	10.00	10.0	12.16
Abbeville	3.49	1.3	Abbeville	1.2	1.0	1.0
Abbeville	2.57					